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France Tightens Defense; Weather Halts Wood Fires; Court Slaps Labor Board

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 20, 1939

Jews Push Protest on Palestine Plan

JERUSALEM (AP)—Beneath the outward appearance of at least temporary calm in the Holy Land, Jews were busy today with details of parliamentary and economic measures as well as formation of an army with which they hope to give expression to their protest against the latest British plan for Palestine.

Jews argued that the intangible aspect of their projected boycott made it more likely to be an effective way of registering dissatisfaction for the plan to give Arabs dominance in Palestine than was revolt by the Arabs against Jewish immigration.

Weather Aids Fight on Forest Fires

BOSTON—State conservation officials today gave optimistic forecasts for a forest-fireless week end as weather conditions continued damp and humidity high. More than two score fires which burned over hundreds of acres of Massachusetts brush and slash and destroyed one dwelling yesterday were reported out this morning. Reports from other sections of New England were equally hopeful.

New York Court Overrules Labor Board

NEW YORK (AP)—The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court has overruled a State Labor Relations Board ruling that the Stork Club should reinstate nine waiters with $30,000 back pay.

The Board had held the waiters were discharged in September, 1937, because of union activities. The Appellate Division ruled there was insufficient evidence to support the Board's finding.

4,000 Girls Scouts Stage Boston Pageant

BOSTON—Nearly 12,000 Girl Scouts watched in the Boston Garden today as 4,000 others demonstrated the work of the organization in a pageant, "Toward Bright Horizons," presented by Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc.

The first part of the pageant depicted the arrival of settlers in the New World. The second showed Girl Scout activities. In the finale, American flags were massed as the girls sang "The Star-Spangled Banner.

Senate Confirms Leiserson for NLRB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of William M. Leiserson, Chairman of the National Railway Mediation Board, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

$53,719,500 Naval Program Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has approved a $53,719,500 authorization for improvement of naval bases, proving grounds, training stations, and other naval facilities. The measure goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments.

Former Czech Minister Takes Berlin Post

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, former Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, today assumed duties in Berlin as "Envoy of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia."

He will not be a member of the foreign diplomatic corps but rather his position will be similar to that of representatives of German states in Berlin before state lines were abolished by Chancellor Hitler.

German-Lithuanian Trade Treaty Signed

BERLIN (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Juozas Urbsys, Lithuanian Foreign Minister, signed today a German-Lithuanian trade treaty which was an outgrowth of German annexation of Memel.

Wisconsin Governor Sets 'National Debt Week'

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Gov. Julius P. Heil has asked Wisconsin citizens to deliberate "on the consequences to us and our children of unbridled public spending and ever-mounting national debt."

The Governor, a Republican, designated the week of May 22 "National Debt Week" in a proclamation which estimated the national debt would reach the statutory limit on June 30, 1940.

Japan Fixes Policy Toward Europe

TOKYO (AP)—The Cabinet agreed today on Japan's position in the European situation, ending three months of discussion.

Terms of the decision were not announced, but a statement explaining the agreement was expected shortly. Ministers at the conference included Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, War Minister Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, Naval Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata.

It was indicated there would be no fundamental change in Japan's attitude, which is inclined against unconditional assistance for Germany and Italy.

Franco Sets Peace as Spain's Goal

MADRID (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, speaking at the climax of a victory celebration last night, declared "our desire is to collaborate in the pacification of Europe."

"Let us place our dignity and our independence above all," he said. "We shall not tolerate any attempt against our sovereignty because it would be useless."

General Franco spoke after reviewing a military parade which was intended as a farewell to Italian, German, and Moorish forces which helped Nationalists win the war.

French Cabinet Tightens National Defense

PARIS (AP)—The French Cabinet today approved nine new decree laws tightening national defense preparations as French diplomatic efforts were bent toward bringing Britain and Soviet Russia nearer a triple entente.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet gave particular emphasis to France's position in working for success of the British-Soviet negotiations during a review of the international situation by the ministers.

Palestine: Seeing the Problem Whole: Editorial Page.

U. S., Britain, and France Keep Grip on Kulangsu

SHANGHAI (AP)—The situation at Kulangsu, foreign settlement of the southeastern China port of Amoy, remained unchanged today. Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet said no proposals for withdrawal of landing parties there had been made by French, British, or American naval commanders.

The three nations each continued to station 42 men in Kulangsu, maintaining a three-to-one ratio over Japanese, who landed there May 12 to take control.

Peace in China still regarded as far distant: Page 1.

Senate Approves Federal Court Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed a bill to set up an administrative bureau for Federal courts. The agency would examine dockets, seek to reduce delay in disposing of cases, and handle administrative problems of the judiciary, including its budgets.

Norse Prince Loses Sloop Race by Seconds

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, sailing the six-meter sloop St. Francis, lost a seven-mile race by 10 seconds today to Stanley Barrows of San Francisco, sailing the former world's champion Strider.

Women Take Over The Town's Work

By the Associated Press

Athol, Mass., May 20

Women storekeepers, women police, women editors, and women managers were the order of the day as the women left the kitchen to run this town today.

Women did traffic duty on Main Street; women took over the Selectmen's duties; women put out the regular edition of the Athol Daily News, and only the presence of fire hazards in near-by woodlands prevented them from taking over the fire laddies' jobs as well.

The local businesswomen thought up the idea and the whole town co-operated, although several youths led a mild opposition by marching around with placards which read: "Unfair to Men," "You Can't Do This to Us."

Senators Warn That U. S. Aids World Naval Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Administration today stood easily assured of its record-breaking Navy appropriation for next year, but only after a measured warning was issued in the Senate that the United States may be initiating a new and costly rivalry in the building of superbattleships which would be incalculable in its consequences.

A small but determined band of Senators, ably generalled by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, insisted that the Nation should hear their case against building the two 45,000-ton battleships included in the naval bill. They argued substantially as follows:

No proof has been offered that Japan is building ships of this size.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, had himself admitted that "Italian news reports" were the only available source of information on this point, except that the naval intelligence had learned that "ships beyond the usual size" were under construction in Japan.

Britain is building two 42,000-ton battleships, but American naval rivalry is not with Britain.

Therefore the United States in this bill is building beyond its legitimate competitive needs, leading the world into a new and more perilous building race, and betraying its announced object of keeping armament under reasonable control—and all on the basis of "mere conjecture" as to Japan's building program.

Defense Only

Senator Vandenberg summed up the case for the opposition in these words: "I do not want my position misunderstood. . . . I am not a small Navy man. I am a big Navy man. However, I am not for a Navy any bigger than it has to be in order adequately to provide for the national defense.

I am not willing to lead in the building tempo, or to start the competition in building superbattleships. There is no end to it. Nobody ever catches up. It is always a stern chase and sooner or later, we shall all be bankrupt, including the United States."

Administration forces did not have to indulge in the luxury of an extensive reply. They easily outvoted the opposing group by 61 to 14 when the bill came to a test. Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, therefore confined his reply on behalf of the Administration majority in the Senate Appropriations Committee to a few general remarks. He referred to the severity of the world crisis, and implied that since the Navy Department had requested the 45,000-ton battleships and the authorization had already been voted by Congress, the funds should be provided.

Power for Diplomacy

Nevertheless, the Administration's reasoning is well understood in Congress. And it was clear that the debate was between a small minority which wishes the Navy to limit its objectives to national defense in a fairly restricted sense of the term and a majority which is willing that the naval power of the United States shall be an effective weight on the side of the democratic powers in their stand against aggression.

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Peace in China Still Regarded As Far Distant

War-to-the-end group is strengthened—Chinese see worst trial as over for them.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently flew to Chungking to observe conditions in China's temporary capital.

CHUNGKING—How do the prospects for peace in China appear from China's wartime capital?

A candid reply must still read, as it did a year ago in Hankow: "Poor."

The most cursory survey here discloses the complete fallacy of any assumption that the recent exit of Wang Ching-wei, the nonresistance leader, meant any "split" in the National Government. The only result of that was the strengthening of the war-to-the-end group through elimination of wavering elements.

On the other hand, it seems wildly optimistic to think that the present stage of the war will really produce any great success for the Chinese. It is true that the Chinese have many newly-trained divisions, much light war material—a good deal of it "home-made"—while efforts are being made to establish a new and really efficient air force. But the Japanese have the weight of the modern mechanized equipment.

Chungking seems to feel that China is past its period of greatest trial, while Japan's troubles are only beginning; that by building up interior communications and industry, and by keeping after the Japanese at every vulnerable point it should be possible in time to bring matters out in a way satisfactory to China and disastrous to Japan's military aggressors.

The Chinese Plan

"We never intended to deliver a knockout blow but rather to deliver a series of the best knocks we could give, trusting to time," Dr. T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, told me in Hong Kong. "Much now depends upon Europe, which cannot go on indefinitely without some sort of decision. If Germany and the democracies settle their differences, pressure upon Japan will be inevitable. German merchants always have wanted peace in this country."

Similarly, at Kowloon, Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister, observed that "a real peace would allow the Western Powers to assert pressure in the Far East." There was, he said, one main essential — the withdrawal of Japanese garrisons from China.

"Anything else represents conquest," he declared. "If Japan's troops go out, we can begin to talk of peace."

In Chungking this writer called on Gen. Chang Chun, former Foreign Minister, who is now Secretary-General of the National Supreme Defence Council. He said the China war might be brought to an end within two years, although he said China could fight on for

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Regular Atlantic Air Service Inaugurated

Wide World

The Yankee Clipper Over New York

King and Queen Interview the Press

By Pearl P. Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 20—Two things unprecedented in the history of British royal activities marked the first day's visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada. The King has given the royal assent to bills passed at a session of the Dominion Parliament and a reception has been held for members of the press.

Following a drive through the City's beautiful avenues and parkways upon their arrival, when they were greeted as joyously and vociferously as they had been at Montreal, and following a private luncheon at Government House with the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, and Lady Tweedsmuir Their Majesties attended the day's session in the Red Chamber of the Senate.

Doubtless one of the most colorful events of their entire tour, it resembled in its ceremonial formality and beauty the opening of Parliament in London. The groined arches of Canadian sandstone and the white and green marble flooring of the foyer set off in rich relief the brilliant uniforms of the Guard of Honor as they took their places near the entrance. The glimmering brass helmets and the scarlet coats of the Princess Louise Dragoons, the braided uniform of a Rear Admiral, the plaid and busby of a colonel of the Canadian Black Watch, Red Coats and Plumed hats of Field Officers, cockades and gleaming swords and rows of medals—Vc and DSO and MC—were a tapestry of moivng color worthy the shuttle of the Lady of Shalott.

The King in his picturesque uniform of Field Marshal, the Queen a fairy story figure in lustrous white taffetas enriched with pale gold, her small head encircled with a diamond coronet; the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, resplendent in the black and gold uniform of an Imperial Privy Councillor, and the Supreme Court Judges in their robes of scarlet sitting on the woolsack, made an interesting contrast to the rear half of the chamber and its 800 visitors. The wives of members and their friends wore evening gowns, mostly of pastel blues and mauves, in courtesy to the Queen, who has expressed a preference for such hues in her own costume.

Bills Approved

Following the traditional procedure a small group in solemn procession, among them the sergeant-at-arms, carrying the gold mace, and the gentleman of the Black Rod, filed slowly through the long corridors to knock on the door of Commons, whose members thereupon followed them back to the Red Chamber and stood behind the brass rail at the rear of the room, for they are not permitted inside.

"May it please your Majesty, the Senate and House of Commons have passed the following bills to which they humbly request your Majesty's assent." Eight of the bills tied up with red ribbon and indicated by the clerk of the Crown

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Hull, Under Close Senatorial Questioning, Says Ready-Made Neutrality formulas Cannot Be Devised to Meet Every Emergency

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Secretary Hull may not testify at the foreign policy hearings on Capitol Hill. Questioned this week, he said that he "had not gone into the question, pending developments in Congress, especially in the Senate" where a number of bills are now deadlocked. But in the meanwhile, he referred the questioner to his extensive testimony "about almost every phase of this problem" in 1936.

For many long and tedious hours, Secretary Hull had been badgered by Senator Hiram Johnson—in friendly and courteous, but none the less persistent fashion. The Hull foreign policy was under earnest discussion and Senator Johnson was dissenting in extenso.

The Secretary of State was patience itself; repeating, reformulating, and yet always what seemed like the same uncomprehending questions came back at him again.

Finally: "I am a little bit like the lawyer before the Supreme Court," Mr. Hull said. "The Judge kept slapping him down, and finally he made a statement and the Judge said, 'Mr. Jones, that is not the law.' The lawyer replied, 'It was the law, until Your Honor spoke!'"

Mr. Hull's story was related to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when the Neutrality Act was still on the anvil, in January of 1936. This week, when the issue hung in the balance as to whether Congress would try to make a new law on foreign policy, or leave it to develop further under the hand of the Executive, the story takes on a meaning which surely is far more than the Secretary could have foreseen. For it never was more evident that until Congress speaks, it is the State Department and the President who are the chief sculptors of American foreign policy.

Changed by Pressure of Crisis

It has been three years, now, since Congress officially laid down the Neutrality Law—with the exception of an amendment passed the next year, and with the important qualification that Congressional opinion is always a very real force in the background. In the interval, the outlook of the United States has been transformed under pressure of the foreign crisis: a nation chiefly anxious to insulate itself from troubles abroad has more nearly become a nation actively conscious of its responsibility in co-operating to preserve peace.

One wonders if Mr. Hull had some intuition of these changes ahead when he told his story to the Committee. For the following colloquy appears immediately thereafter in the record:

Senator Johnson: Is that (story) applicable to you, Mr. Hull?

Secretary Hull: I will leave you to pass on it. I had intended to apply it to you. . . .

These 1936 hearings are now a text of little noticed and very pertinent information. Mr. Hull spoke behind closed doors. By the time the blue-penciled stenographic report is published in such a case the news has cooled. And a reader, like Paul Bunyan on one day of deep meditation up in the country of the blue snow, finds himself wading knee deep in solid rock.

Conditions Alter Cases

Like a refrain, Mr. Hull endlessly sought to impress on the Senators that conditions in foreign policy are constantly changing. "The press and some members of the Committee in the best of faith have an idea that we are undertaking here to adopt a permanent policy, more or less inflexible . . . about restricting abnormal exports of war materials." This, he said, was certainly not the case. And on another day: "Frankly, the law cannot be applied practically or satisfactorily, if it is mandatory or automatic and has no reference whatever to the different varying conditions which different wars bring up."

And in one of his best phrase-making moments: "You cannot slap on a ready-made formula long in advance of a war."

No one acquainted with the making of foreign policy would disparage the role played by Congress. Nor would Mr. Hull. "Naturally, my personal sympathies and personal relations are with Congress as well as with the Executive Department," he said, "because I spent the best years of my life here . . ." Moreover, he well knows the restraint on too broad a use of the President's power. Discussing this, he said: ". . . It really would be next thing to suicide, politically, if he should exercise the power in the broad way that we are talking about. That is about as restraining on human nature as anything you could well imagine. . . ."

If Mr. Hull were to testify—and it probably would be behind closed doors again—doubtless he would repeat with the emphasis of intervening developments, many of these things that he said before.

Saville R. Davis

Yankee Clipper Starts Atlantic Plane Service

Hops from New York for Azores on first leg of flight to England—No passengers aboard.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y., May 20—The first regular scheduled air service between the United States and Europe was inaugurated today when the Yankee Clipper of the Pan American Airways took off from here for the Azores, Lisbon, Portugal, and Marseilles, France, where it is due to arrive at 2 p. m. on Monday (10 a. m. E. D. S. T.)

The schedule calls for taking off from Horta, the Azores, at 8 a. m. Sunday and for leaving Lisbon at 7 a. m. on Monday for Marseilles. The Yankee Clipper will then continue on to Southampton on Tuesday.

Only a mail cargo of about 100,000 pieces was carried on the first flight, with Capt. Arthur E. Laporte in command of the giant four-engined, 41½-ton flying boat. Aboard the Yankee Clipper also were Charles A. Lorber, First Officer; Adam E. Kalkowsky, Horace Brock. Robert D. Fordyce, Robert M. Elzey, and Shelby N. Kritser, assistant engineering officers; Addison W. Beideman, radio engineer, and his assistant, R. P. Dutton; William Thaler and Joseph Raviol, stewards.

Observers Aboard

Col. J. Carroll Cone, manager of the Atlantic Division of the line, and Fred Laidlaw, another employee of the American, were aboard as observers.

The initial flight will be followed by five weekly mail flights without passengers until the five round-trip crossings have been made in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for flying the Southern route over the North Atlantic. The distance between New York and Marseilles over this route is approximately 4,500 nautical miles—611 miles further than Southampton, which will be the Yankee Clipper's final destination in Europe. The flying boat will cruise at about 150 miles an hour, C. V. Whitney, Chief Executive Officer of the Pan American Airways, said.

Return Date Uncertain

Arriving at Marseilles, the Yankee Clipper will discharge its mail cargo and proceed on to Southampton.

No date has been set for the return trip, it was said at Pan American Airways here today.

The flight is made under a certificate of public convenience and necessity for trans-Atlantic air transportation by the Aeronautic Authority, and makes Pan American Airways the first company to start a regular scheduled commercial air service over the last trade route not yet served by air. The certificate authorizes two round trips a week for the present, and a minimum of five round trips must be completed before passengers are accepted for transportation.

The certificate prohibits Pan American from transporting passengers, property or mail between points in the United States, but authorizes through service between New York or Baltimore and Marseilles or London.

The Post Office Department has an appropriation of $1,700,000 for trans-Atlantic air mail service. Of this amount, $995,000 is available for 1940.

Among the Ocean Fliers—

Make a trans-Atlantic flight dough from the NC-4, Alcock and Brown, R-34 and United States Army flights, add the yeast of Lindbergh's flight just 12 years ago today, and the inauguration of Atlantic service by the flight of Pan American Airways' "Yankee Clopper" today is the fully risen product of these historical ingredients.

It is just a little more than 20 years from the time when the crossing of the Atlantic by air was a great adventure of heroic achievement to the time next month when a passenger may step to a counter and purchase trans-Atlantic air travel.

The steps in this double-decade were as follows:

1919—May 16-31—Lieut. Com. A. C. Read, U. S. N., in command of the NC-4, flying boat, made the first trans-Atlantic flight from Newfoundland to Portugal, by way of the Azores, to Plymouth, Eng.

June 14—John Alcock and A. W. Brown, England, made the first nonstop flight from St. John's, N. F., to Clifton, Ireland, in 16 hours, 12 minutes, winning the Daily Mail $50,000 prize.

July 2—The R-34, British dirigible, made the first lighter-than-air nonstop flight of the Atlantic, from Edinburgh, Scotland, to New York.

1924—April 6-Sept. 28—United States Army aviators on round-the-world flight flew from England to Greenland, Newfoundland, and New York.

1927—May 20-21—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, made the first nonstop flight from the United States to Europe, New York to Paris, 3,610 miles, in 33½ hours.

June 4-5—Clarence Chamberlin and Charles Levine made a nonstop flight from New York to Eisenbaden, Germany, 3,905 miles.

June 28-30—Richard E. Byrd, Bert Acosta, Bernt Balchen and George Noville flew from New York to France, making a forced landing at Ver-sur-Mer.

1928—April 12-13—Capt. Koehl and Baron von Huenefeld, Germany, and Major Fitzmaurice, made the first westward crossing of the Atlantic, from Dublin to Greenly Island, N. F.

June 17-18—Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly the Atlantic in the "Friendship," piloted by Wilmer Stultz and Lou Gordon, Trepassey Bay, N. F., to Burry Port, Wales.

1930—June 23-23—Major Kingsford Smith and three companions flew from Ireland to Newfoundland to New York to complete round-the-world flight.

1931—June 23-July 1—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty circled the globe in 8 days, 15 hours, 5-minutes, a record-breaking 15,128-mile flight.

1933—July 15-22—Wiley Post circled the globe in 7 days, 18 hours, 49½ minutes, covering 15,596 miles; first leg, New York to Berlin, 3,942, was record nonstop solo flight.

1938—Douglas P. Corrigan flew from New York to Ireland, arriving July 18, in an antiquated single motored plane. He made no application to air officials for the trip, and on landing in Ireland told airport authorities with a grin he had thought he was "heading for California."

The Week in Focus: World Breathes Again as Lessening Tension Invites Peace

Reckless Adventures Curbed; Mussolini Sees No War Need

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

World moods are difficult to define, but they can be felt. Many qualified observers at strategic listening posts record evidence supporting humanity's prayer that general war may yet be avoided.

André Maurois, sailing home to France after an American lecture tour, attributed the improved outlook to a more even balancing of powers.

"None of them over there will start a war without the certainty of winning—and none have that," Mr. Maurois said at New York.

Premier Mussolini, although still breathing out harsh words against the democracies, had this to say at Turin:

"Millions of men in all parts of the world are asking: Will there be war or peace? A serious question for all, but especially for those who must take the responsibility for deciding it.

"I answer this question by declaring that according to a cold objective examination of the situation, there are not at present in Europe problems big enough or acute enough to justify a war which by logical development would spread from Europe and become a universal event."

British markets reflected a measured optimism due to lessening of war fears and the inclusion of Turkey in Britain's security bloc. Britain at the same time sought to curb the outflow of capital to America when brokers stopped listing American securities for the time being.

France reported "important progress" in its three-year recovery plan. French weakness and internal disunity some time back provided capital for those bent on reckless adventures. Japan banked on it in moving south toward Indo-China. Germany and Italy banked on it in their European and African expansions.

Today's breathing spell is meaningful in terms of what might have been as well as in terms of actual conditions. It seems unquestionable that the stiffening of British, French, and American backbones since Germany took over Czecho-Slovakia has exercised a restraining influence.

Poland, guaranteed by Britain against attack, stated in its official newspaper, Gazeta Polska, May 18, that it hoped the rift with Germany over Danzig and the Polish Corridor is "temporary." Berlin responded that all it asks is a "reasonable settlement." The Polish-German isues remain to be settled, but at least they are being approached in the sober realization that war over these issues would be an unforgivable crime against humanity.

Meanwhile Poland's War Minister, Gen. Thadeus Kasprzycki, went to Paris for consultation with the French General Staff.

The restraining influence of revived democratic diplomacy also asserted itself this week in the Far East.

Far East: 'Thus Far . . . '

Japan is not apologizing for landing marines in the international settlement at Kulangsu, part of bat-winged junks on an island in the harbor of Amoy south of Shanghai. Japan is withdrawing the marines.

Behind this simple action, more eloquent than studied Oriental phrases, lies Japan's recognition that America, Britain, and France have fixed at least one point at which to stop their retreat before Japanese aggression in the Far East.

Tokyo astutely tests the wind each time before driving ahead in China. For some months the Nipponese military have been impatient to squeeze out the last remaining vestiges of American and European control. That meant getting rid of the international settlements. Set up by treaties imposed on China in the roaring days of Western imperialism, now nearly a century ago, the settlements this week stood as China's most immediate support in resisting Japanese imperialism.

Kulangsu offered to Japan an ideal trial balloon. Only seven Americans, and few Europeans, live there. If the powers tolerated Japanese occupation of the international area at Kulangsu, they might later give in when Japan squeezed the International Settlement at Shanghai.

America, Britain, and France punctured Japan's trial balloon. Instead of retreating and accepting ready Japanese apologies—as they did when the American Panay and other of their ships were bombed and sunk in the Yangtze River—the powers spoke a language understandable to Tokyo's warlords. Bluejackets were landed while warships stood by. London told Tokyo that British sailors would be withdrawn if and when Japan withdrew.

Withdrawals began. Japan knows what to expect if any overt action is directed against the last citadels of international protection at Shanghai and elsewhere in China.

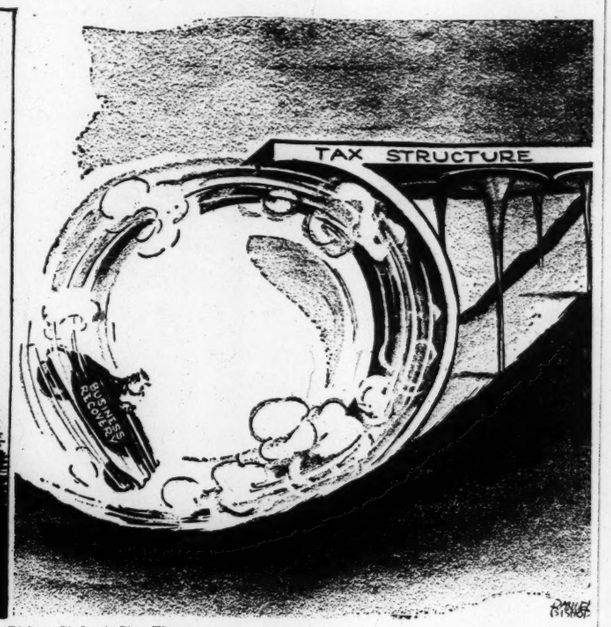
America and Britain rejected Japanese demands for more voice on the Municipal Council at Shanghai.

Significance of the week's events in China is focused against a background of steady Western retreat. France in recent months permitted the strategic Chinese island of Hainan and the Spratly group to go; Britain has seen Hong Kong and Singapore separated by Japanese footholds in South China; America has been withdrawing from the Far East for years.

Kulangsu may mark at least a partial revival of opposition to Japanese monopoly in East Asia.

Chapin, South Orange (N. J.) Record

Speaking of Dictators



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Looping the Loop

Russia: Will Britain Pay?

Russia, Eurasian link between problems of the Occident and Orient, continued to insist on British and French guarantees of aid for Russia if attacked, as its price for joining the security bloc.

Prime Minister Chamberlain ended the week with disclosure that Britain is approaching Soviet demands. At the same time, he held out assurances of peace guarantees to Germany in return for positive German guarantees.

France, traditional ally of Russia, sought a formula to satisfy Moscow, along lines of the existing French-Russian pact of mutual assistance. Moscow hinted its impatience over Britain's delays by deciding to send Ambassador Ivan Maisky, instead of Assistant Foreign Commissar Potemkin, to the League Council session May 22.

In Tokyo, French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry assured Renzo Sawada, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the European security bloc did not concern Far Eastern affairs.

Britain pressed forward with trade diplomacy in Athens and Istanbul.

Denmark, Latvia, and Estonia are expected to negotiate with Germany for nonaggression pacts. Sweden, Norway, and Finland declined.

Gen Francisco Franco celebrated his long-awaited "victory parade" in Madrid. Through drenching rain marched, Italians, Germans, Moors, and other members of foreign legions. Ironically, Berlin repealed this week a law of Feb. 18, 1937, forbidding Germans to take part in the Spanish Civil War.

Italy and Germany are reported unifying their military commands.

King of Canada

Never before in all the long allegiance of loyal Canadians to their Crown have they witnessed a reigning King on their soil. King George himself gave the royal assent to bills passed by the Dominion parliament, received the credentials of U. S. Ambassador Daniel C. Roper—unprecedented actions in Canada.

The Royal couple won hearts with their ready smiles and youthful dignity in their wearing of the world's most impressive Crowns.

For nearly a month they will tour Canada and then visit the United States. The reign that began with precedent-making keeps up the tradition. And progressive tradition-keeping is British.

Palestine Plan: Jews Angry; Arabs Cool

Arabs have won, but want more, in Britain's decision to set up within 10 years an independent Palestine, ruled by an Arab majority.

American Jewry "will not stand idly by while a whole people is wronged and international pledges wantonly broken," said Dr. Solomon Goldman, President of the Zionist organization of America.

In Eastern Europe, a Jewish Army is being formed by voluntary recruitment, for possible use in Palestine.

Britain hardly expected to cut this Gordian Knot painlessly. Its decision, as embodied in a White Paper of May 17, to end Jewish immigration to Palestine after five years, closes one more door to the Wandering People. Arabs show no inclination to let them in.

Jews cry out that the Balfour Declaration promising to aid establishment of a Jewish National Home has been broken.

Arabs cry out that the British plan, hard on the Jews as it is, falls short of British promises to Islam for an independent Arab Palestine.

Britain proposes to end its League of Nations Mandate in the Holy Land in 10 years, or as soon thereafter as possible.

In neighboring Syria, the Government formed to attempt reconciliation of Arab differences with the French mandatory power has resigned.

Such are tribulations of colonial overseers in the Moslem world. Signor Mussolini aspires to the task, and Herr Hitler has not given up the German dream of "Berlin to Baghdad."

New New Deal Resembles Old

It is some time since the United States has grappled with a fresh approach to the underlying problems of men and jobs, the economic cycle and recovery. The Roosevelt Administration has settled down to administration. The age of inovations had temporarily passed.

Now Prof. Alvin Harvey Hansen of Harvard University has enlivened the monopoly hearings with a new theory. It is that America, in common with other capitalist countries, has reached a stage of permanent need for governmental stimulation to private enterprise.

Already vast new spending programs are being drafted in line with this interpretation. The New Deal began as an emergency measure; Dr. Hansen's theory is seized upon as making spending a permanent function of Washington, to change a "savings" economy to a "consuming" economy.

Latin-American Cross-Currents

South America was pulled in several directions as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile acted to curb Nazis from abroad, while Bolivia pressed ahead with German barter deals centering on confiscated American oil holdings.

Washington had its hands full with Latin-American affairs. President Roosevelt had to defend his remark that Argentine beef is superior to the North American product. He stood by his guns. Argentina welcomed his action in ordering its canned meat for the Navy, since the discrimination against Argentine meat is one of Argentina's chief complaints against the United States.

Chile deported a German rails executive on the grounds of propagandizing. Argentina dissolved its Nazi groups. Brazil's Fascist Integralists were ordered by their former leader to support the Government.

Sound Waves Observed to Strike Sky And Return to Earth 100 Miles Off

PASADENA, Calif., May 20 (AP)—Sound waves do strange things, like soaring over near-by areas, bouncing from the earth and then crashing down again long distances away, according to Dr. Beno Gutenberg.

When the United States fleet again fires its big guns in battle practice, the action of the sound waves will be recorded by a sensitive barograph, which Dr. H. Benioff designed and installed at the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Gutenberg has been studying the effect of fleet fire for some time. On one occasion when the Navy's guns were booming 100 miles southwest from here, the sound waves soared over San Pedro on the coast and struck with such force in Pasadena, in Los Angeles, and at the mountain resort of Big Bear, that windows and doors rattled violently.

"The disturbance commonly was taken for an earthquake," said Dr. Gutenberg, "and was reported to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey as such. At Bakersfield, 100 miles farther north, police received 12 calls for help against supposed burglars.

"Sound waves bend upward until they strike a high temperature layer about 35 miles up, then bend back to earth again. Their action is different from that of radio waves, which strike a so-called Heaviside layer about 50 miles up and are reflected back to earth at an angle."

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Colonizers in South America Found to Push Nazi Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Examples of Nazi and totalitarian penetration in South America have been assembled here, as Chile plans an inquiry. It has been proved that community schools and colleges are financed from Berlin, and that they produce citizens with fealty to the land of origin, rather than to that of domicile.

South America is a continent of comparatively late settlement and foreign communities, accordingly, are still in a process of assimilation. There is a maximum of political and spiritual latitude in which to develop. Settlements are far flung and communications deficient. Infiltration of "home" agents becomes comparatively easy.

President German Busch, totalitarian ruler of Bolivia, is of direct German descent on the paternal side. Co-author of the plan is Mines Minister Dionisio Foianini, of Italian descent. The latter was recently in Rome, where he is understood to have studied the totalitarian aspects of Fascism. He came back with a plan with which he is believed to have converted President Busch.

Juan Carlos Madero, a Buenos Aires writer, charged that the Gestapo has agents in Argentina and Chile. He declared that high officials of the German secret police visited southern Argentina and Chile in December last and conferred with local Nazi leaders. He detailed a list of the names of the visitors.

The Ecuadorean newspaper El Universo, published in Guayaquil, alleged that German banks used the "most peremptory terms" in instructing local banks to stabilize the price of aski marks. It declared that Ecuadorean bankers were referred to "previous communications" and given orders to obey these. In the Congress of the same country it was charged by Señor Eduardo Puig that German economic tactics had "conquered Ecuador without firing a shot." He also attacked Japan's sell-all-and-buy-nothing tactics.

The German Labor Front in Tucuman Province, Argentina, of which German Yager is secretary, is reported to have a census of German residents, classified according to the degree of their sympathies towards Naziism and of their contributions to the German Labor Front.

Ercilla periodical (Santiago) sent a special correspondent to Southern Chile and Patagonia to investigate Nazi activities on the western slopes of the Andes.

Dies Sifts Rumors of Anti-U. S. Plots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Dies Committee has begun to let some light into another murky field of operation: Circulation of reports about plots and conspiracies to overthrow the United States Government and dissemination of anti-Semitic material.

Before the Committee next week will appear, under subpoena, Maj.-Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, retired; George Deatherage of St. Albans, W. Va., head of the post-Civil War but now revived Knights of the White Camellia; Felix McWhirter, Indianaoplis, Ind., banker and member of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Hamilton, it appears, is drawn into the situation by chance. Letters from him were found in the files of another witness, James E. Campbell of Owensboro, Ky., transmitting the names—for mailing-list purposes—of the members of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hamilton telegraphed from Chicago that "there was nothing whatever in any letter that Mr. Campbell sent to our headquarters which in any way would indicate any anti-Semitic interest or activity. If there had been there would have been no correspondence on my part."

Rumors of Conspiracy

The Dies Committee's new activity is spurred by rumors of a revolutionary conspiracy, intended to overthrow the Government next August. Such reports, it was testified May 19, General Moseley took seriously enough to attempt to transmit to Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army. They recounted a plan of imported mercenaries directed by powerful financial forces in the United States, filtering across the Mexican border from remote lands, and awaiting in strategic areas for "the day." Financial consternation and panic was to be caused by upsetting the Government bond market.

Committee members took no stock in these stories. But they were puzzled by their widespread circulation and wish to investigate the situation regarding "confidential reports" sent by mail to selected lists of reserve officers, commanders of veterans' organizations, and the like.

Reports of this and other plots were circulated by Mr. Campbell, who testified May 19, financed by Dudley Pierrepont Gilbert of New York. Mr. Gilbert said he had received information since 1935 from an unidentified waiter in a New York club, forecasting important national developments. He had spent $9,000 in sending out "confidential reports" based largely on this source. Many prophecies came to pass, he said.

Anti-Semitic Tinge

Mr. Campbell, who is a Reserve Captain in the Engineers Corps and an officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has been getting out reports describing the progress of the alleged conspiracy. The Dies Committee decided not to make public any of the nearly 200 reports that have been circulated, because they have a strong anti-Semitic tinge, and charge grave seditious activities against well-known men.

The "conspiracy" which the Dies group is airing is a fair example of similar allegations that have spread through undercover channels in the United States since the economic depression unsettled national activity. Public men have heard charges of plots and counterplots since before 1932. "Mobilization days" have come and gone through the years; prophecies of impending outbreaks have been made and forgotten; still the undercover activity flourishes, and still numerous persons put stock in such reports that come through the mail. Even Washington newspapermen are on some mailing lists, and regularly receive stories of plots and conspiracies which ultimately are proved fantastic. Charges generally are couched in language of patriotism, and are almost always anti-Semitic.

Moseley Defends Investigation As Patriotic Duty

EL CENTRO, Calif., May 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, linked by Dies' Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities with an anti-Semitic movement in the United States, replied to the accusation today.

The retired Army officer said he was investigating un-American activities in California's Imperial Valley.

"My attention has been called to press reports to the effect that I am a Fascist," General Moseley said. "Reports state I am engaged in un-American activities. That statement is in keeping with findings of the Massachusetts Investigating Committee on un-American activities, wherein it was stated, the constant misuse of the term "fascism," as synonomous with anti-communism, is significant of communistic misrepresentation and deceit.

"All I am doing is to continue to follow those patriotic Christian American principles which have governed me for a lifetime in serving the United States, particularly during this period of emergency, in assisting as far as I am able in my subordinate position, in saving America from herself.

"Do the American people not realize we are in the midst of the greatest battle of our history, first: The battle to keep America out of war, and second: To save ourselves from those enemies prospering today within our gates and, as the Dies Committee found, in key positions in Federal agencies and projects?

"How strange it is that a patriot can discuss openly and frankly problems involving the Irish, the Italian, the German and all, but let him mention any internationalisms or Zionism and their increasing control in America, then he is attacked on all sides and even his life may be threatened."

Oil Tankers Fined By Federal Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seamen of the National Maritime Union who protested to the Marine Inspection Bureau that six oil companies against which they are striking were violating Federal navigation laws received assurance that the law was being enforced.

Allan D. Jones, Assistant Director of the Bureau, told the seamen, who were from Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, and Marcus Hook, Pa., that $50,000 in fines had been levied on the tankers for violating crew requirements and that one master had been summoned for trial in New York. He asserted that enforcement would be continued.

Rogge Named Assistant To Attorney General

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated O. John Rogge of Illinois to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of criminal prosecutions in the Justice Department to succeed Brien McMahon, who has resigned, effective May 20, to return to private law practice. Before doing so, however, Mr. McMahon will take several special Government assignments, including a visit to the Harlan County, Ky., coal fields to determine whether there have been any violations of civil liberties.

Mr. Rogge is now assistant general counsel of the Securities Commission. He has been handling the Commission's stock delisting inquiry into the Trans-America Corporation.

Liège Fair Robots Advise Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, May 20—Robot commissionaires stand at every entrance to the Liège International Water Exhibition opened here today.

These commissionaires are to give advice to visitors about the various aspects of the exhibition. In one hand the robots hold a plan of the Fair, showing where the visitor is in relation to other entrances and exits and with various exhibits.

When the visitor wishes to ask a question he pushes a button and one of the robot's eyes lights up, and the word "speak" is illuminated. Encouraged by this the visitor may ask a question about the Fair and the robot answers in a number of foreign languages as well as in French and Flemish.

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Washington Record

President: Asked Congress for $225,000 supplemental appropriation for Department of Commerce study of problems of commerce and industry.

Accepted resignation of Brien McMahon as Assistant Attorney General.

Nominated: As judges of Federal District Court: Leslie A. Darr for Tennessee District, Alva M. Lumpkins for South Carolina; Armistead H. Dobie for Virginia, and Robert A. Cooper for Puerto Rico; reappointed Oscar B. Ryder to United States Tariff Commission.

Nominated as Judge of Federal District Court: Robert N. Wilkin, for Ohio.

Senate: Passed: $773,000,000 record peace-time naval appropriation, 41 to 14.

Rejected bill authorizing completion of the Florida ship canal.

Joint resolution making reorganization plans 1 and 2 effective July 1;

Bill authorizing $1,425,000 appropriation for Coast and Geodetic Survey ship and auxiliary vessel; bill authorizing appropriations for program to improve lighthouse service; $53,719,000 bill for construction of drydocks at Navy Yards.

Confirmed nomination: Norman Armour to be Ambassador to Argentina; Gen. George C. Marshall to be Chief of Staff of Army; Walter A. Huxman of Kansas, to be Federal judge; Wm. M. Leiserson to NLRB.

House: Passed: $305,188,514 War Department civil functions appropriation bill; bill to bar reentry of draft dodgers; bill for $657,000 for additional clerk hire; $83,728,100 rivers and harbors bill; bill forbidding transportation of stolen animals across state borders.

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E	M	I	R			E	M	P	E	R	O	R	S	

Turning Point for America? Progress Linked to Spending

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—With billions of dollars idle and increasing, and millions of men unemployed, has America's national economy reached a turning point? Is the United States in for an economy of spending rather than an economy of savings? Must the Government after 10 years of ineffective "pump-priming" now formally abandon the temporary expedient for the permanent job of pumping?

These are the basic questions raised this week by the investigation of the Federal Monopoly Committee. The Nation's attention has been directed to them by a set of circumstances which look suspiciously like a New Deal stratagem. In the first place, Mr. Roosevelt directed a letter to Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney, addressed "Dear Joe," calling national attention to the inquiry. The inquiry is in the hands of such ardent New Dealers as Jerome Frank and Leon Henderson, with the past assistance of William O. Douglas and half a dozen others of the same group. To give better publicity, Stuart Chase is assisting in the presentation. The hearing is being run by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Hansen Gives Views

The first key witness, who was given a full day of the fortnight's presentation, and will be recalled later, was Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University, Past President of the American Economic Association and Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council of the National Industrial Conference Board, whose swing over to the view the United States is not going through an ordinary cyclical business depression, but something deeper, more important, and profound, is one of the spectacular developments in the academic world in the past few years.

Then, as a further evidence of the solidarity of New Deal thought in the new conception, the next key witness will be Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, another of the present-day Roosevelt "Brain Trust" who is expected to support the Hansen thesis.

Leaders of "Big Business" who were put on the stand for short statements this week were asked questions directed to supporting the Hansen thesis. Their views on how to improve business were not asked. Some witnesses like Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors volunteered views on recovery, but it was to the reporters that these views were given after the hearing and not to the Committee. The Committee did not ask Mr. Sloan, Owen D. Young of General Electric, Edward Stettinius of United States Steel, and others their views on the best means of bringing recovery, except as a secondary consideration.

Specific Question

The industrialists were obviously a little bewildered by this neglect. But the Committee, or at any rate the SEC group running the hearing, was interested in a specific question, whether Big Business could absorb vast amounts of savings clogging the banks, even if it made full recovery. The Committee proved—to its own satisfaction—that Big Business couldn't. Witnesses testified almost unanimously that Big Business is largely self-financing.

If Big Business cannot absorb the reservoir of "stagnant savings," as they are described, can little business do it? That will be part of the testimony in subsequent sessions. Dr. Hansen's theory is that small business can't be depended upon any more than big business. What is really needed, eh thinks, are great new industries, like the revolutionary automobile industry. But these come sporadically and cannot be counted on. At present nothing of that sort has arisen. Short of Big Business and little business to absorb the savings, the theory elects public "pumping" to keep the otherwise stagnant savings in circulation. That part of the testimony remains to be developed.

A Loyal Subject Extends a Royal Welcome

Wide World

'Here Comes the King'

This tiny patriot in her very best frock is waving her flags to welcome King George and Queen Elizabeth to historic Quebec as Their Majesties landed in Canada for a tour that will take them across the Continent and down to Washington before they return home to England.

Control of British News Put Up to Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—While the British press, to all intents and purposes, still remains free—the most effective restraint upon it being the voluntary curbs exercised by the papers themselves—yet the liberty of the press has been the subject of much discussion.

Recent signs disquieting to newspaper circles have been the request in Parliament by Sir George Broadbridge, a wealthy business man and M. P. for the City of London, for appointment of a press controller to stop newspapers "scaring the public"; and indications that a number of British M. P.'s and many business men would welcome some sacrifice of press freedom, to meet Reichsführer Hitler's demand for a curb on the "warmongering" press of the democracies.

A measure of a different kind comes up in Parliament May 23 in the second reading of a bill requiring all shareholders of news agencies, newspapers and periodicals to disclose their identity. This bill, the object of which was to eliminate the risk of foreign elements getting possession of newspaper shares through nominees and so influencing public opinion without the possibility of the real owners of the shares being discovered, is not expected to become law. During a debate at the first reading, sufficient evidence was produced to show that the need for such legislation was not urgent.

Supporting Sir George Broadbridge's plea, Cardinal Hinsley, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain, told a London meeting recently that if the press could be muzzled for a fortnight or a month, there would be some hope of peace.

Totalitarian Example

Sir Arnold Wilson, well-known publicist, is one of the latest M. P.'s to urge press control. He said recently that to keep peace it was necessary to follow the example of the totalitarian States in controlling newspapers, especially their news bills and headlines. At the same time there are a number of supporters for a Propaganda Ministry, which, it is admitted, would entail some control of the spoken and written word at home.

Furthermore, the British Broadcasting Corporation's news bulletons have been under fire for causing alarm. A coroner censured the BBC for "unhappy" presentation of the news at an inquest on two women who destroyed themselves after hearing the bulletins on Italy's annexation of Albania. This was followed by letters to newspapers protesting against "jitters" caused by the radio's gloomy picture of world affairs.

Sir George Broadbridge's request for a press controller to prevent headlines, news bills, and sensational articles undermining business and financial confidence, which it was expected might be a firework in the Commons, proved more of a damp squib. He was merely referred back to the statement of Premier Chamberlain March 6 in which he said: "I have no intention of introducing legislation "for press control."

Ministry of Information

Sir Samuel Hoare gave a more detailed rendering of the Government's policy regarding the press, which he described as one of "co-operation rather than dictation." His statement, made here at a recent dinner of the Newspaper Society, is regarded as of particular importance because he is said to be slated for Minister in charge of the Ministry of Information, in the event of its becoming more than a shadow organization as it is at present.

"Censorship is very tempting," Sir Samuel told the Newspaper Society, "but I am against it. It makes unreliable papers, it makes discredited papers, and it makes dull papers. I have had my share of press criticism, but I would rather have that criticism than the adulation of a kept press."

Sir Samuel is also responsible at the present time for piloting through Parliament an amended Official Secrets Act which aims to safeguard the State against disclosure of secrets and to restrict to espionage cases the use of the special powers of interrogation.

In the words of the Home Secretary, "The bill should be a permanent safeguard to the press and a permanent safeguard that will not endanger the security of the State."

Newspaper Tradition

Admittedly it is not always easy for observers in other countries to believe that there is no official British press or radio news-bulletin censorship, when, for instance, suppression of news of Edward VIII before his abdication is remembered. But in that case the press undoubtedly believed it was acting in the national interest in withholding information as long as possible. There was no Government or Palace compulsion, only a tradition to maintain.

The strength of this peculiarly British tradition is indicated by a statement from a leading London editor estimating that probably at least 60 per cent of the press chiefs in Britain believed in the advantages of their papers exercising this sort of restraint.

The libel laws play a large part in controlling newspapers and periodicals. These laws are far stricter in Britain than in the United States. In fact they are widely considered to be so weighted against fair press comment and criticism that they are now being reconsidered by a Commission.

Britain Keeps Czech Assets

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday that the Treasury had not yet agreed to release any Czech assets which have been tied up in London since the German partition of Czecho-Slovakia.

Only small releases have been made for refugees from Czecho-Slovakia, the Prime Minister said, referring to published reports of important negotiations on the matter.

Helmuth Wohlthat, German trade negotiator, is due in London next week ostensibly for a conference on the whaling industry but he is expected to indicate his interest in the Czech assets which have been tied up since March 21.

The assets in London never have been disclosed officially, but they are estimated at about $125,000,000, including around $75,000,000 in gold.

It is reported that Germany is willing to meet all outstanding Czech national obligations in Britain in return for release of the frozen Czech assets.

Claims of British creditors would be set off against the Czech gold held in London.

Wage Plan Defeated In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—San Francisco defeated by ratios of from 2 to 1 to 3 to 1 in a special election May 19 proposals to standardize municipal wages and spend $55,000,000 for its own electrical distribution system. The wage proposal lost 129,706 votes to 42,314 and the bonds proposal 121,859 to 49,483.

Food Relief Stamps Prove Aid to Rochester Business

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Four days' operation of the Government's first experimental food stamp plan for moving surplus commodities today had started nearly $50,000 through Rochester's business channels, as more than half the city's eligible home relief clients participated.

As grocers lowered prices on surplus foods to encourage both normal and stamp trade, customers purchased so many commodities that more than $1,000 in stamps were redeemed by merchants to replenish depleted stocks.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation officials, relief clients and grocers expressed encouragement at the way in which it was working and foresaw greater participation as soon as details of its operation became more clear.

Eligible to participate are some 9,000 home relief cases, 3,000 old-age pension cases, 3,600 WPA workers and several thousand who receive veterans' relief and other forms of aid. Those receiving home and veterans' relief have been the only ones to participate so far, since they received their welfare checks May 15, the day before the plan went into effect. The old-age pension cases are expected to take part after checks are distributed June 1, while WPA workers will receive their pay about May 25.

Eligibility is restricted to those cases in the city alone, and participants must be certified either by the City, County, or Veterans' Welfare Departments. Those eligible receive identification cards from their welfare agency.

The welfare agencies supply information on all cases to the FSCC office, where master cards are prepared for each case, listing the minimum and maximum amount of stamps which can be purchased. A minimum of about $1 a week a person in the family and a maximum of about $1.50 are set.

The participant presents his identification card at the FSCC office, where he buys orange stamps, in 25-cent denominations, good for any kind of food in the city's 1,200 grocery stores.

With his purchase, the FSCC gives him 50 cents worth of blue stamps for every dollar's worth of orange stamps. These blue stamps are good only for foods which the Secretary of Agriculture has designated as surplus, at present beans, eggs, butter flour, dried prunes, cornmeal and citrus fruits.

He then takes the stamps to any grocery store he selects and makes his purchases. The grocers may use the stamps to purchase more food from wholesalers, cash them at banks or receive payment directly from the FSCC office.

FSCC officials said approximately 4,600 persons had purchased $31,792 worth of stamps, and have been given $15,896 in blue stamps.

Britain Exhibits Days of Heraldry And a Busy Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20 — The British exhibit at the New York World's Fair is one of the outstanding features of the big show, occupying a dominant position at the end of Constitutional Mall, the great central avenue of the exposition.

There are two sections to the exhibit, which covers more than 100,000 square feet—the south pavilion, a vestibule to the United Kingdom exhibit, and the north pavilion, forming a larger section overlooking a characteristic English garden. The two pavilions are connected by a bridge.

The exterior of the buildings are cream-colored and sprinkled with tiny sprakling pieces of mica. A double outside staircase mounts the south pavilion, ending in an open loggia which dominates the great oval Lagoon of Nations. Inside the south pavilion are a series of apartments forming the Court of Honor, the central one of which is 180 feet long and 75 feet wide. In the latter apartment an elaborate display of heraldry chronicles the traditional pageantry of Great Britain.

Bays of Centuries

In the Court of Honor are seven bays, each covering, roughly, a century from the thirteenth to the twentieth. Each bay contains two large panels of two outstanding historical figures of the century alongside the shields of 16 other famous personages.

In the Royal Room there are four large paintings symbolizing four eras of British history in terms of royal and imperial heraldry and emphasizing the manner in which Britain's tradition has centered around its kings.

Other features of this section of the United Kingdom exhibit are an exact replica of the crown jewels, coins, medals, and seals from the Royal Mint, and a collction of gold plate and silverware.

Crossing the bridge—which appears to be a model of Westminster Bridge, providing an illusion of a view of the Thames, the Houses of Parliament, and Embankment on either side—is the north pavilion, lighted naturally by a row of vast windows, through which is an unobstructed view of an enclosed English garden, covering three quarters of an acre and shaded by a group of large trees. Paving stones forming the walk were brought here from Whitehall Gardens and the Tower of London. Many thousands of tulip and lily bulbs will soon be in full bloom there.

Britain Today

The north pavilion contains exhibits on public welfare, British merchant service, a travel hall, and industrial displays.

The hall of democracy also is in the north building, and illustrates the common origin of the English-speaking nations by means of historic documents, prints, and pictures relating to the evolution of Parliment and the development of representative Government. An original copy of the Magna Carta headlines this exhibit. A gallery of British contemporary art also has been installed in the north building.

A colonial display featuring a realistic diorama of scenes, decorative panels, map friezes, and snapshots of the people of each colony also is shown.

Arms Are Best Argument, Goebbels Reply to Britain

BERLIN, May 20 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels advises the world that "there is no better argument than weapons" in the fact of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's proposal of a long-range peace policy.

Crowning a week in which the impregnability of Germany's western fortifications and the might of its armed forces have been dinned into German ears daily, the Propaganda Minister spoke last night to a National Socialist gathering in Cologne. Reichsführer Hitler, meanwhile, moved northward from a demonstrative six-day tour of the western line.

"We do not believe that in the decisive hour democracy is longer-winded than we are," Dr. Goebbels said. "It is weak in the chest."

Germany's leadership, he declared, differs from that of other European countries in that it "grasps a situation lightning fast, and then, lightning-fast, makes necessary decisions."

Encirclement Charged

Mr. Chamberlain's proposal—asking Germany to renounce aggressive aims in favor of a long range peace objective—was regarded in the first reaction of sources close to the Foreign Office as additional evidence of Britain's determination to "encircle" Germany.

Deutsche Dienst, authoritative service of the official news agency, DNB, said Mr. Chamberlain's statements in the House of Commons yesterday "obviously show an effort to justify his policy on all sides—domestically and on the outside—and to establish it as constructive."

"In reality," the service commented, "he appears to be trying to patch together some of the porcelain which English policy has smashed in the last few months."

National Socialist sources especially resented remarks concerning "states which have fallen to German ambition."

"Even a Beneš (former Czecho-Slovak President) would have had no cause to fear before German ambition," Deutsche Dienst said, "if he had not seen his State as an anti-German bulwark for foreign powers and thereby violate nature and the history of his country.

Turkey 'Misplaced'

"It may be satisfying for England to have won a willing, helping Nation (Poland) on the German frontier. In his enthusiasm over this prospect, Chamberlain apparently has even misplaced Turkey on the German border." (Britain has mutual defense understandings with Poland and Turkey.)

In his address, Dr. Goebbels spoke of the German army as "the strongest military power in the world" and said: "A walk to Berlin (by an enemy) today belongs to the realm of fancy."

Even the German people, he asserted, does not know how strong its army is.

"When one reads the Polish newspapers, one comes to the conclusion that the Poles do not know it either," he added.

Mussolini Continues Tour

AOSTA, Italy (AP) — Premier Mussolini told inhabitants of this frontier town May 19 that the ancient military spirit of the House of Savoy has become the common heritage of all Italians, enabling them to "view the future with calm."

Referring to participation of Italian troops in "Victory Parade" in Madrid, Premier Mussolini said the Spanish Nationalist victory was "also our victory."

The Premier, in blackshirt uniform, put in a busy day—the sixth of his vigorous inspection tour of the Piedmont region. He was constantly on the move, reviewing troops, saluting mass meetings, inaugurating buildings and inspecting public works.

He distributed 2,560,500 lire (about $128,000) to three cities where he visited. The money was for various civic funds and almost 750,00 lire of it went for large families.

Anglo-Russian Relations

MOSCOW (AP)—Britain's ultimate motives in seeking to draw Soviet Russia into the British-French front still are subject to questions in Moscow as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement to the British-Russian negotiations before the House of Commons is being studied here.

Soviet officials withheld comment, but the significance of the British statement was clearly apparent.

Particularly noted was the frank statement by Mr. Chamberlain regarding the wall of distrust between Moscow and London when he referred to the "sort of veil or wall between the two Governments which is extremely difficult to penetrate."

It is remembered that long before Munich—in fact a month before the September Czecho-Slovak crisis—the Soviet press was categorically predicting that Czecho-Slovakia would be sacrificed.

After the conclusion of the Munich peace Joseph Stalin in his March speech to the All-Union Congress voiced Soviet suspicion of the British-French peace efforts and said bluntly "one might well believe that the regions of Czecho-Slovakia were surrendered to Germany as the price of undertaking to launch war against the Soviet Union."

Since the disappearance of Czecho-Slovakia the pledges from London and Paris to Poland, Rumania and Greece—and more recently the British-Turkish agreement—have seemed to remove some of this suspicion.

Musical Flea String

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., (AP)—A music store owner tells this story.

A small boy walked into his shop and said:

"I want to buy a flea string for my ukulele."

When the proprieter suggested he meant a "D" string, the boy replied:

"No, I don't. When my teacher tunes my ukulele, he sings 'my-dog-has-fleas' and it's the flea string that broke."

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San Fransico Ball Club Shows Potential Strength for Championship Honors

Lafayette Sports Program Developed by Eskie Clark

EASTON, Pa., May 20—Harvard's gift to Lafayette, Henry W. "Eskie" Clark, has made good in a big way as Director of Athletics at the local college, a position he assumed in 1936.

Under his supervision, all athletics at Lafayette are well organized and an intramural sports program has been developed in which practically all of the 1,000 students participate and which is proving more popular yearly.

While a successful program of intercollegiate competition is carried on, it is the intramural program of which the administrative officers are proud as each undergraduate is being given an opportunity to develop, with numerous leagues in many sports organized among fraternities and dormitories. The intramural program covers every sport at the college—football, soccer, baseball, track, basketball, wrestling, swimming and others.

Rapid strides are being made by Lafayette in the intercollegiate field, with the major sports enjoying success not usual to a college of Lafayette's enrollment.

Football Down

When Clark came here in 1936, football was at a low ebb, with several poor seasons behind. In 1938, Lafayette turned out one of the four undefeated teams in its history and last year won five out of eight games.

This year the baseball team is one of the best in the East, with victories over such colleges as Dartmouth, Army, New York University and others of the same caliber.

Clark's success lies in his ability to select coaches and to get along with undergraduates. He has selected a capable coaching staff which is loyal to the college and which has his full co-operation.

Another factor in Clark's success at Lafayette is the balanced schedules he arranges for all athletic teams.

In football, since Clark came here, Lafayette has played such institutions as Brown, Penn and Penn State. Dartmouth will be played next fall and the University of Virginia, Army and Navy during the next few years. Clark looks ahead in all sports and among the Maroon's basketball opponents next year are Colgate and Cornell, appearing on a Lafayette schedule for the first time in years.

Also an Author

Unlike many Directors of Athletics, Clark is also a student and is probably one of the few Phi Beta Kappa directors in the United States. A native of Wrangel, Alaska, he has written several books on that land, his latest, "Alaska, the Last Frontier," published this year, receiving wide recognition.

Before coming to Lafayette, Clark was Assistant Director of Athletics at Harvard, where he played varsity football, was on the track squad and a member of the Institute of 1770 and the Hasty Pudding Club.

In civic affairs, he is also active, and is in demand as a speaker by service clubs and other groups.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	5	.792
Boston	15	6	.714
Cleveland	13	11	.542
Chicago	14	12	.538
Washington	10	14	.417
Detroit	10	18	.357
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	9	17	.346

Results May 19

Boston 13, St. Louis 7.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 8, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 6.

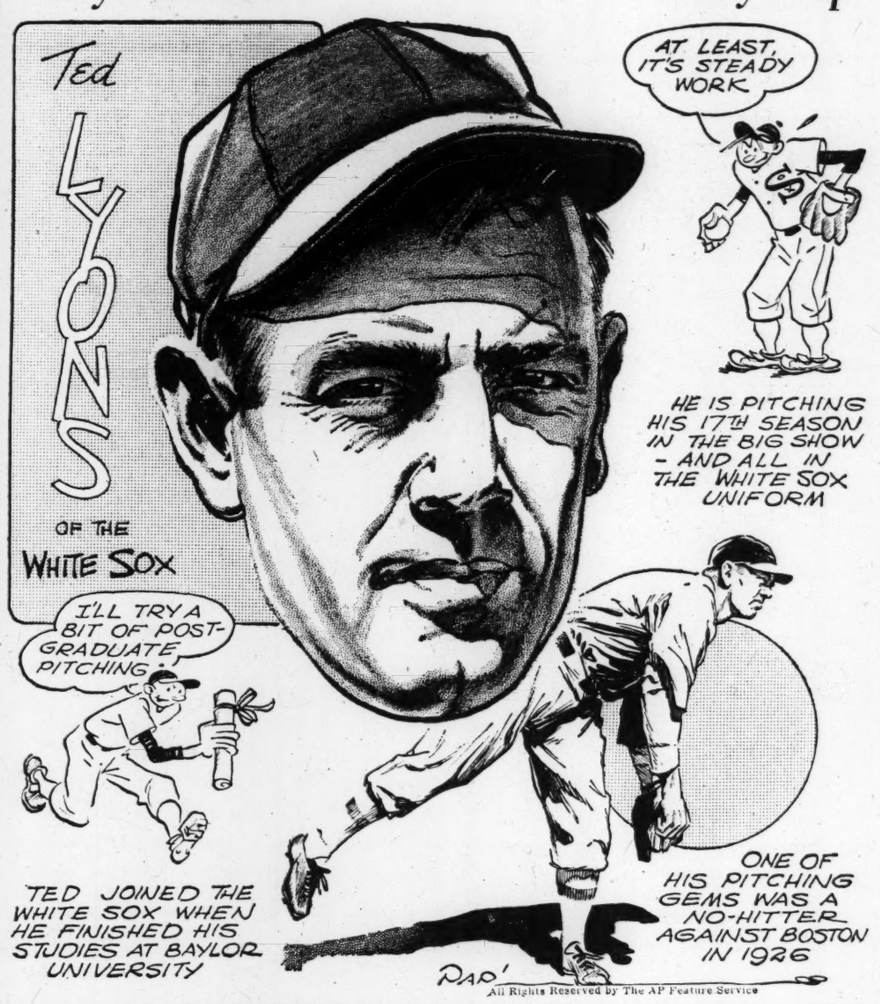
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	14	9	.609
Cincinnati	15	10	.600
Boston	13	12	.520
Chicago	13	13	.500
Brooklyn	11	12	.478
New York	12	14	.462
Pittsburgh	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	10	15	.400

Results May 19

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3, 12 innings.
New York 11, Chicago 5.

Wily Veteran —By Pap'


Ted
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AT LEAST, IT'S STEADY WORK
HE IS PITCHING HIS 17TH SEASON IN THE BIG SHOW - AND ALL IN THE WHITE SOX UNIFORM
I'LL TRY A BIT OF POST-GRADUATE PITCHING
TED JOINED THE WHITE SOX WHEN HE FINISHED HIS STUDIES AT BAYLOR UNIVERSITY
ONE OF HIS PITCHING GEMS WAS A NO-HITTER AGAINST BOSTON IN 1926
PAP'
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New Faces Lead In Batting List

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—New leaders came to the top of the major league batting crust today as the daily play began to tell on the bulging figures of the early pace-setters.

The veteran Joe Kuhel of the Chicago White Sox, who has been in the vanguard of hitters since the start of the season, led both major leagues for hitters who had 60 or more times at bat including yesterday's games, while Augie Galan of the Chicago Cubs headed the National League. Kuhel's mark was .413, Galan's .408.

The windy city pair supplanted the St. Louis combination of Mel Mazzera of the Browns and Joe Medwick of the Cardinals who were at the top a week ago. The tabulation:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Kuhel, Chicago	20	80	18	33	.413
Mazzera, St. Louis	18	66	16	27	.409
McQuinn, St. Louis	26	106	19	43	.406
Foxx, Boston	17	64	18	26	.406
Dickey, New York	21	89	21	32	.360
Hoag, St. Louis	26	101	17	36	.356
Miles, Philadelphia	20	76	8	27	.355
Walker, Chicago	26	111	22	39	.351
Vosmik, Boston	21	95	20	33	.347
Weatherly, Cleveland	18	73	8	25	.342

National League

Galan, Chicago	20	71	16	29	.408
Arnovich, Philadelphia	26	104	15	42	.404
Durocher, Brooklyn	20	60	8	21	.350
McCormick, Cincinnati	25	101	18	35	.347
Medwick, St. Louis	23	93	13	32	.344
Garms, Boston	24	94	20	32	.340
Demaree, New York	25	92	10	31	.337
May, Philadelphia	24	82	12	27	.329
Frey, Cincinnati	21	80	20	26	.325
Hassett, Boston	21	68	7	22	.324

Watson Breaks Record Thrice

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 20 (AP)—Husky Bill Watson smashed the 23-year-old Western Conference discus record three times yesterday as he led Michigan's Wolverines to a total of 20 qualifying places in the trials for the 39th annual Big Ten outdoor track and field meet.

Watson's fifth toss of the day sailed 160ft. 10⅝in. An earlier effort already had wiped out the former record of 155ft. 2 in. set by Arlie Mucks of Wisconsin in 1916.

Trailing the Michigan squad was Wisconsin with eight qualifiers; Indiana and Ohio State, 7 each; Minnesota and Iowa, 6 each; Purdue and Illinois, 5 each, Northwestern, 3, and Chicago, 2.

Davis Cup

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—The French Davis Cup team eliminated China from the European Zone competition yesterday when the doubles combination of Yvon Petra and Pierre Pelizza defeated Kho Sin Kie and J. H. Kho, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

The victory followed two triumphs in the singles yesterday and sent France into semifinal round of the zone against Great Britain next week.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

May 19

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 2, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 8, Montreal 1.
Jersey City 4-1, Syracuse 1-3.
(Only games.)

American Association

St. Paul 8, Kansas City 1.
Toledo 7, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 5, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis-Columbus, rain.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, Hollywood 1.
Seattle 3-8, Portland 1-1.
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 3.

Southern Association

Little Rock 7, Nashville 5.
(Other games, rain.)

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 7, Hartford 1.
Scranton 5, Springfield 4.
Elmira 12, Binghamton 0.
Williamsport 7, Albany 4.

Seals Headed for Top In Coast League Race

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20—This is the "land of the Seals and the home of the brave."

The "Seals," of course, being the San Francisco baseball club, and the "brave" being those who see the Seals all set to shoot to the top of the Pacific Coast League and remain there the rest of the season.

This column has watched with great interest the steady play of the San Francisco ball club, and its fielding and hitting that certainly should keep it in the first division all season. But those who see the Seals booming to the top and staying there, have several things to take into consideration.

Yankee Bats

Those "things" are at present the 18 bats of the Los Angeles (Yankees), and the Seattle nine. Both these teams are leading the Seals at this writing and it looks as though the battle for first place will be between these three clubs.

The Angelinos have been going great guns, but recently their long lead has been cut down to within two and three games, but they have managed to stay out in front. The Seattle club took their measure in their most recent meetings, and the San Franciscans have vowed to knock their rivals from the top of the league. But with Seattle playing Portland, now holding down last place, and the Seals and Angels fighting each other, Seattle is more likely to be heading the league for a while than the Seals.

Ounce of Prevention

Both Seattle and Los Angeles seem to have that "ounce of prevention" that tightens up at the last minute to keep ball games from blowing up where the Seals haven't quite hit the stride that spells C-h-a-m-p-s—yet.

With Dominic Di Maggio, brother of the illustrious "Joe" of the New York Yankees, fielding well and pounding the horsehide at a good clip, and a brace of young pitchers that probably will improve with league experience it's this writer's opinion that the Seals are more likely—due to team play rather than individual stars—to "come with a rush" at the end of the season and be just about right for the play-off—a post-season custom out here that makes it possible for the team in fourth place to win the pennant if they can win a final play-off. Play-offs may help the gate receipts, but they hardly give full credit to the team that gets to the lead and stays there until the final "out" is called.

* * *

Track—Naturally University of Southern California knocked over the Fresno Relays, but it's noted that it wasn't by any great sweep as some predicted. The Stanfords and Californians are improving with weekly competition. Also the U. S. C.'s may be getting a little too sure of themselves. There "are" other good tracksters in this country, as these Trojans will find out at New York where they'll hit the cinder trail at the I. C. 4-A meet next week. Too bad the Stanfords aren't going back to make the going tougher for the Trojans.

* * *

Baseball Sidelight — Manager "Lefty" O'Doul of the Seals wasn't satisfied with the catching of his lads—apparently—so the other day he took his first string catchers over to Treasure Island, site of the Golden Gate World's Fair. Then Manager O'Doul huffed and puffed as he climbed to the very tip of the Tower of the Sun, 437 feet above the Island. There he pulled out—one at a time, of course—18 baseballs and let the law of gravity take effect; the idea being that someone would catch the whistling pellets before they hit the ground.

Catchers Larry Woodall and Joe Sprinz each caught one of the balls dropped. Sprinz's mit was torn from his hand twice. The balls these boys didn't catch bounced as high as 30 feet in the air. They got 'em on the second bounce. The third Seal catcher Wil Leonard—a rookie—didn't catch one in six tries, but as another sports scribe put it "he did save his life."

Record, I believe, on these afternoon games of "drop the baseball" is held by one Gabby Street, who caught a baseball dropped from the top of the Washington Monument, 640 feet above him.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

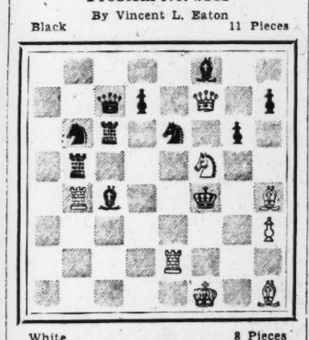
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 20, 1939

Problem No. 2141

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Wiener Schach-Zeitung, second half-year, 1936.)

Problem No. 2142

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 9 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Skakbladet, 1936.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2139. B-Kt7

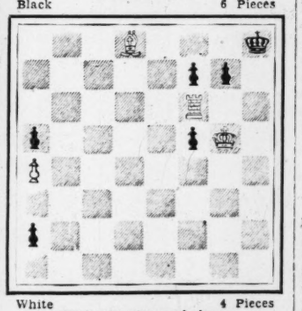
No. 2140.		
1. B-QB3	threatens	
2. R-Kch		
1. ———		R-Q6ch
2. R-K3ch		
1. ———		B-Bch
2. R-K6ch		
1. ———		Kt-Q7
2. R-K4ch		
1. ———		R-Q7
2. R-B2ch		
1. ———		B-Kt7ch
2. RxBch		

End-Game No. 459. Black wins, after 1 KtxQP, with 1 ... QxPch; 2 KxQ, Kt-Kt5ch; 3 K-B3, P-K5ch; 4 KxP, Kt(Q2)-B3ch; 5 K-B3, Kt-K4ch; 6 K-B2, Kt(B3)-Kt5ch; 7 K-Kt, B-K6 mate.

End-Game No. 460

By Paul Keres

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and draw
(This study composed in 1933 by the then unknown Paul Keres is quoted from "1234 Modern Chess Endings.")

Notes

E. E. Allen, Newtonville, Mass., who has assisted so materially in the selection of problems by famous American composers which have been appearing in this column, has demonstrated his skill as a solver by winning the 1938 Washington Star Problem Solving Tourney with a score of 124 points. Runner-up was A. G. Dreyer, Newark, N. J., with Joseph Simon, Bellevue, Long Island, New York, third, and Wiley M. Fuller, Washington, D. C., fourth. The next eight in order were Norman Le Roux, David H. Sibbet, Reuben Suttkus, Edward S. Knouse, Daniel Breeskin, L. C. Hoffman, William Burko, and H. C. Evans. With such excellent solvers, only a few of many all over the country, it is a pity that the National Chess Federation or the American Chess Federation, or one of our chess magazines does not undertake the responsibility of entering a United States team in the International Problem Solving Tourneys held each year in Europe, and won in 1938 by Great Britain.

Chess Mastery by Question and Answer

Fred Reinfeld has just written another excellent book, with the above title, which explains the author's intentions very well. Reinfeld has selected sixteen games, in the course of each of which he intersperses pertinent questions. These questions concern the strategical and tactical development of the games. For the most part they can be answered with actual analysis, but ideas of a general nature are also brought out. Once the student has made up his mind with respect to the question asked, he can turn to the back of the book and read the author's explanation.

This book of 176 pp., is well printed, with numerous diagrams, both in the question part and in the answers. David McKay Company, Philadelphia, Pa., who publish so many chess works, are also responsible for this, which should prove very helpful to the player who wants a detailed discussion of actual master play. The list price is $2.00.

The game below, one of those used by Reinfeld, gives an excellent excuse for reprinting a masterpiece by one of America's great masters. It was played in the Vienna tournament of 1898.

Ruy Lopez

Walbrodt White	Pillsbury Black	Walbrodt White	Pillsbury Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 CastlesKR	Kt-R4 (a)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 Kt-K2	P-Kt4
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	20 K-R2	Q-Q2
4 P-Q3	B-B4	21 Kt(B3)-Kt	Kt-B5
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	22 KtxKt	KtPxKt
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	23 Q-B3	K-R2
7 B-Kt3	B-Kt3	24 P-Kt3	PxPch
8 P-QR4	Castles	25 QxP	R-Kt
9 BxKt	PxB	26 Q-K3	Q-Kt2
10 P-R5	BxB	27 R-B2	QR-KB
11 PxB	R-Kt	28 QR-KB	R-B3
12 P-QKt3	Kt-Kt5	29 Kt-K2	R-Kt3
13 Q-K2	P-KB4	30 Q-B3	R-Kt4
14 PxP	BxP	31 Q-K3	Q-Kt3
15 P-K4	B-Kt3	32 R-R	BxRP
16 P-R3	Kt-B3	Resigns	
17 Q-K3	P-B4		

(a) The way Pillsbury develops his attack is highly instructive, as well as simple and direct.

And Talking of... Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Star in the Making

LONDON—Nothing has been more interesting in the present British lawn tennis season than the battlings of 16-year-old Jean Nicoll in her bid for foremost place among the women. She has plenty of time in which to develop into a star of the first magnitude, and at present defeat is usually her portion when she comes up against the old hands. But all the while she is improving, and the feeling grows with all beholders that the day of her definite "arrival" is not far distant.

Jean has many valuable lawn tennis assets, and by no means the least of them is her coolness and self-confidence under pressure. In developing this she has been assisted by her experience in what is probably the most exacting game to play before big crowds—table tennis.

At this sport, for which she is simultaneously the senior and the junior champion—an unprecedented dual distinction — the margin of error is so small that 100 per cent concentration is absolutely essential to success in the best company. By following up her table tennis triumphs with a spectacular career on the lawn tennis court, Jean follows the example of a man recognized as the most "concentrative" and self-confident champion England ever produced—Fred Perry. He has always acknowledged the debt that, as a lawn tennis player, he owed to table tennis, of which at one time (in season 1928-29) he was the world's male singles champion.

What Jean requires now in lawn tennis is plenty of match experience in tournaments. Given that, she will be able more often to clinch the rally-winning opportunities that she makes for herself with her graceful, rhythmic stroke-production, her excellent touch, her confident volleying and her willingness to run after the ball wherever it may go.

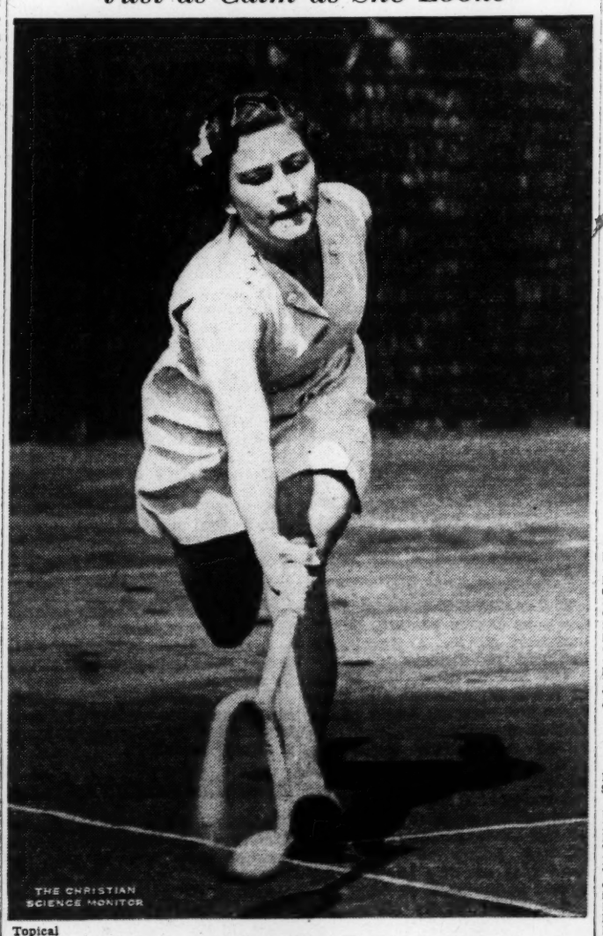
Up to the time of writing, Miss Nicoll had never given a better account of herself than she did against Peggy Scriven, British hard court champion of 1938, in the second round of the 1939 hard court championships at Bournemouth. She was defeated by 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, but, before that happened, she gave her dogged, hard-hitting adversary an enormous amount to think about.

In most of the matches she plays these days, Jean meets up with new problems—or more acute versions of old ones. And this she did against Miss Scriven, who cleverly interpolated among her hefty drives half-court shots calculated to lure the recipient out of position. Jean reached the ball all right, but she was just sufficiently tentative then in dealing with it to give her opponent the chance of making a wide-flung attacking shot off the return.

However, Jean survived this shaking up of her game very gallantly and, in the final set, went ahead to lead at 4 games to 2. This as the outcome of tennis that, in the words of one spectator, was "too good to last."

Now, Peggy Scriven is a player seen absolutely at her best in a predicament. She caught up at 4—4, passed in front at 5—4, dropped the next game and found herself twice within a stroke of being 5—6 down. Her big-match experience, coupled with Jean's lack of such a thing, was responsible for that game going the other way. And, when it had gone, the next one followed it rapidly, though Jean's stubborn resistance and self-possession in a crisis persisted until the very last stroke, even though she found herself serving at love—40. The whole performance confirming the belief that, in Jean Nicoll, junior national lawn tennis champion, Britain has a new star of potentially intense brilliance.

Just as Calm as She Looks



Topical

Jean Nicoll

Britain's "new star of potential intense brilliance."

Sporting Around the Hub

Bunny Austin Here Today

English Royalty is visiting Canada today and here in Boston the royalty of English tennis, Bunny Austin, made appearance in connection with his peace tour. Austin has been here before but usually for the purpose of playing tennis. With Fred Perry a professional, Bunny is England's No. 1 Davis Cup prospect.

* * *

Critics are placing Harvard as the ruling favorite in the Heptagonals which took place at New Haven today with Cornell the team slated to upset, if an upset is to occur.

* * *

Dartmouth and Princeton were the finalists today for the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League championship. Dartmouth won the play-off for the New England division yesterday by defeating Yale 6-3. Princeton won the middle Atlantic division with five-straight dual triumphs.

* * *

Rhode Island Rams held their position as favorites in the New England Intercollegiate A. A. A. track meet yesterday at Durham qualifying 12 in 11 trial tests against 10 for Boston College, nine each for Brown and Holy Cross and eight for Bowdoin. Finals took place today.

* * *

Tomorrow the Bees are in Chicago and will face Dizzy Dean in his 1939 debut as a starting pitcher. Detroit Tigers open up with the Red Sox here tomorrow.

* * *

Princeton, new threat for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship by virtue of its double victory over Columbia Wednesday, was scheduled to face today the test that will make or break its chances for a title it has never won during the 10-year history of the league. The Tigers meet second-place Cornell in a doubleheader at Princeton this afternoon. In other league games, Dartmouth, defending champion and currently in third place, was due to play Penn at Hanover, while Columbia and Yale meet in New York. Yesterday Harvard defeated Penn 10-8 and Yale beat Columbia at New Haven 8 to 7.

* * *

The Charles River was a busy place today as the American Rowing Association's Regatta was run off. Varsity, junior varsity, and freshman crews of Harvard, Navy, Penn, and Columbia threaded their way from the Technology Boat House to the finish line off the Union Boat Club. Only the Crimson, the Middies, and the Quakers, however, were eligible to race for the Adams Cup. Other races embraced the A. R. A. championships.

* * *

Harvard was scheduled to play five objective games with Yale today: in varsity and freshman lacrosse, freshman golf, and varsity tennis at New Haven, and freshman tennis on Divinity Courts, Cambridge.

* * *

This afternoon at Worcester the Holy Cross baseball team was due to be host to Harvard in the first of a home-and-home series. The second game will be played on Soldiers Field June 3. Coach Floyd Stahl of the Crimson announced he would pitch either Harold "Slim" Curtiss or Capt. Art Johns, second baseman and relief hurler.

* * *

On the docket for Boston University today was its last baseball game of the season with Clark at Worcester.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

May 19

BOSTON	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Cramer cf	6	1	3	3	2	0	0
Finney lb	6	1	0	0	10	0	0
Vosmik lf	4	2	2	2	3	0	1
Cronin ss	5	4	2	3	0	5	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	1	3	3	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	4	8	1	1	0
Williams rf	4	1	3	3	1	0	0
Desautels c	5	1	0	0	7	0	0
Bagby p	5	2	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	44	15	16	21	27	11	1
ST LOUIS							
Almada cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hughes 2b	5	1	1	1	2	4	0
McQuinn 1b	5	0	2	4	8	3	0
Hoag rf	5	2	3	3	2	0	0
Clift 3	4	2	3	3	2	1	1
Mazzera lf	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Glenn c	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Spindel c	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Heffner ss	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
Gryska ss	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gill p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimberlin p	2	0	1	1	0	2	1
Trotter p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Berardino	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	7	15	18	24	12	5

*Batted for Trotter in fourth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	7	3	0	0	3	0	—	15
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	— 7

Runs batted in, McQuinn, Almada, Tabor 4, Cronin, Vosmik 2, Mazzera 3, Doerr 2, Williams 2, Spindell, Gryska, Bagby, Cramer 2, Desautels. Two-base hits, Tabor, Cronin, Mazzera. Three-base hit, McQuinn. Home run, Tabor. Hits, off Gill, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; off Trotter, 2 in 2-3 of an inning; off Harris, 3 in 1-3 of an inning; off Kimberlin, 4 in 4 2-3 innings. Left on base, Boston 8, St. Louis 10. Base on balls, by Bagby 2, by Harris, by Kimberlin 2. Struck out, by Bagby 5, by Kimberlin 2. Double play, Cronin, Doerr, Finney. Losing pitcher, Gill. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Geisel, Kolls and Rue. Attendance, 4800 paid, 5000 ladies.

Bees

BOSTON	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Warstler, 2b	4	2	2	4	2	5	0
Cooney, cf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Garms, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Hassett, 1b	5	0	2	3	10	0	0
Simmons, lf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
West, rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, ss	2	0	0	0	4	3	0
Lopez, c	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Feitz, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Errickson, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	5	7	10	27	12	0
PITTSBURGH							
Bell, cf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
P. Waner, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Rizzo, lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Vaughan, ss	3	0	1	1	3	3	1
Suhr, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Brubaker, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	6	0
Handley, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
Mueller, c	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
‡L. Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift, p	2	1	2	2	0	2	0
†Bowman	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
§Jensen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	9	9	27	14	3

*Batted for Mueller in ninth. †Batted for Swift in ninth. ‡Ran for Bowman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Hassett 2, Simmons 2, West, P. Waner, Rizzo. Two-base hit, Hassett. Three-base hit, Warstler. Stolen base, Hassett. Double plays, Vaughan, Brubaker and Suhr; Warstler, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases, Boston 9, Pittsburgh, 8. Bases on balls, by Sewell 4, by Feitz, by Swift 2, by Errickson. Struck out, by Sewell, by Swift 2, by Errickson. Hits, off Sewell, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Swift, 2 in 7 1-3 innings; off Feitz, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Errickson, 7 in 4 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Swift (Miller). Winning pitcher, Errickson. Losing pitcher, Sewell. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Ballanfant, Klem and Campbell. Attendance, 2672.

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Registration: Benefit to U. S. Unions?

Several labor leaders of Great Britain express opinion plan would aid American workers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It would be beneficial for labor unions in the United States if they had voluntary registration under Government auspices as do unions in Great Britain, according to a view expressed in the British trade union movement.

Those who believe organized labor in America would benefit through registration include various British labor leaders who have traveled in the United States and who feel registration has been of substantial advantage to their own organizations.

There are no registered unions in America.

Strengthen Responsibility

If adopted in America, registration would strengthen responsibility of unions, afford proper publicity to union accounts, and assure the public as well as union members that union funds were being used for the purposes for which they were contributed," a key official in the trade union movement commented.

"That has been our experience here, and I think it would be so wherever registration was voluntarily taken up by unions, not on the compulsion of government.

"Registration of trade unions gives the British labor movement a way of avoiding disadvantages arising from the legal incorporation of unions.

"Through registration, a union assumes certain responsibilities in relation to government. Registration, in fact, amounts to self-regulation under government scrutiny."

Incorporation Not Issue

In contrast with the United States, incorporation of labor unions is not a subject of any public interest here. British employers as a whole do not cherish the wish for incorporation voiced from time to time among groups of American employers. Neither are they interested in registration.

Collective bargaining has settled down in Britain and unions keep their agreements with exceptions insufficient to make an issue among employers.

Eighty per cent of the total trade union membership of Great Britain is covered by registration, it has been estimated by the Chief Registrar. In a recent report he gave the number of members of registered unions as 3,794,680. This is approximately the size of the dues-paying membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Practically all the big unions are registered. Most of those which are not are small and local unions. There is a small degree of opposition and some indifference in the labor movement.

The government official in charge of registration is the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, who is independent of any political party and traditionally without bias for or against labor unions.

The office of the Registrar antedate legalization of trade unions, and also gives registration to many kinds of provident and mutual benefit organizations.

Trade unions which elect to register are required to fill annual audited accounts in a form prescribed by the Chief Registrar. So many details of finance are covered as to virtually set up a uniform system of accounting for labor organizations.

Including the remaining queries of the Registrar concerning membership, etc., his eight page form contains about 130 items to be filled out. Replies are summarized and published annually about 18 months after the year covered.

The Registrar also reviews rules which unions adopt to be certain these do not contain anything contrary to law.

If a new rule conflicts with an earlier one still in effect, the Registrar usually points it out. While not compelled to listen, unions act with common sense and usually make the correction.

Hasty Action Curbed

The Registrar's oversight discourages hasty action on the part of the union and so adds to union responsibility, according to British labor opinion. The Government, however, exercises no censorship over a union's rules.

What registration has offered British unions is permissive governmental supervision. The bulk of British labor has wanted it, and has submitted voluntarily to official review of its accounts and legislation.

The majority appears to be convinced that registration protects union finances from slackness, has made union money go farther, has encouraged new members to join, and has tended to make unions more stable and the public more friendly to the movement.

Legal Status Granted

Registration of trade unions has a long record, beginning in 1871, the same year unions were given legal status by Parliament. The means provided for them to reach this legal status was registration.

Legally, by giving a union the capacity to own property and act by agents, registration has created a legal entity with some of the essential qualities of a corporation, point out authorities on trade union law.

Survey: Its Results

The reason the Federal Government sent a commission to study industrial relations in Great Britain and Sweden last summer was to take the fire out of some things being proposed in this country on the basis that they were in use abroad, such as incorporation of trade unions, it is now understood in well-posted labor circles.

The report of the commission is said to have fulfilled this aim, and less is being heard of such measures today.

On the other hand, several States, notably Oregon and Wisconsin, have voted restrictions on organized labor that were not considered a possibility last summer.

In between, in the broad range of labor law, comes the British system of registration of trade unions which British labor leaders indorse as an aid to their movement. It is a British answer to the question of union responsibility, avoids incorporation, and is far less drastic than the newest American state law. There are serious problems, however, which would face adoption of registration in the United States.

American union officials see few advantages to plan and little hope of enactment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Though registration of trade unions finds some support in Congress, several Senators holding that registration should be made compulsory under state law, there appears little chance of the system being enacted into law here, certainly not by the Federal Government, according to American labor leaders.

Registration is popular with the labor movement of Great Britain where the plan originated, it is conceded, but American skeptics say the system would not hold out the same advantages to organized labor in America.

If registration were set up in the United States it would lack an attraction that has helped to make it strong in Britain. By virtue of registering, British unions obtain a quasi-legal status under British law, insuring property rights of unions vested in trustees, the ability of unions to sue and be sued in respect of their property, through their trustees, etc. American unions already have obtained a large measure of the same rights without registration.

Limited Exemption

A limited exemption from income taxes on union funds invested for provident purposes such as super-annuation benefits, etc., also has encouraged registration.

Those in America who would like to see union finance closely supervised by government might not obtain from registration all they wish, but it is believed they would obtain a good deal more than under present conditions.

The Chief Registrar does not check the books of reporting unions. Yet the oversight he exercises serves as a safeguard to the right use of union money.

Occasionally he may call attention to unsatisfactory methods of accounting. If a serious discrepancy were revealed in the returns of a union, he would investigate. If there were occasion to suspect an improper use of money, the Registrar would exercise his discretion as to what action to take. In case of a fraudulent misapplication of funds contrary to a union's rules, the Registrar has power to take legal action.

On complaint of a member alleging an illegal receipt or expenditure of money, the Registrar can investigate and, if finding the complaint justified, can prosecute. Actually this rarely happens, the Registrar's office knowing it is dealing with unions which try to keep within the law.

Power to Prosecute

Under the Trade Union Acts, the Registrar has power to prosecute a defaulting union official. This authority is not often exercised, because the unions themselves take the necessary action.

If registration were optional in America, the union most in need of registration probably would avoid it, taking no risk of contact with government.

On the other hand, a number of American unions already are so regular they would not benefit by registering. Some international unions publish financial accounts which are more detailed than those required here by the Registrar.

Several important features of union responsibility are not covered by registration, such as keeping of agreements, "wildcat" strikes promoted by a group of the rank and file without authority of the union, etc.

To be of value as a means of self-regulation, registration would have to be a general movement, embracing the large majority of union membership.

Mussolini Inspects Airplanes at Cameri

NOVARA, Italy (AP) — Premier Mussolini spent more than an hour inspecting airplanes in a driving rain May 18 after he had inaugurated the Cameri Airport, one of Italy's largest, on the fifth day of his Piedmont tour. He saw more than 100 planes, half of them trimotored bombers.

The airport is the second within an easy striking distance of France and Switzerland which Premier Mussolini has inaugurated this week. The first, a Caselle, is 25 miles from France.

Social Workers' Director Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Walter W. Pettit has been named director of the New York School of Social Work, Walter S. Gifford, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Community Service Society of New York, of which the school is an operating division, announces. Mr. Pettit succeeds the late Porter R. Lee.

Mr. Pettit was appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Society at its first meeting since the consolidation of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society, to form the Community Service Society. He has been acting director of the School for several months, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Welfare Council of New York and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. He was Executive Director of the Temporary Relief Administration of New York State during 1932-'33; and from 1930-'32 he was President of the American Association of Professional Schools for Social Work.

Memorandum From Australia

Stocktaking in the South Pacific—Decision on Co-operation in Defense Forced by Conflict of Old-World Ideologies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

There's a stocktaking in progress down here. It isn't the easy business of itemizing the nation's shelves of general merchandise. It concerns the whole problem of Australia's security.

Whitehall has an eye on the books; Singapore knows what is going on; Cape Town isn't disinterested; Washington is familiar with the general progress of an undertaking wished upon this part of the world by uncertainties in the European and Far Eastern sections. It seems that isolation is no longer any guarantee against exposure to the troubles of the Old World.

Prodded by Whitehall, the conservative Canberra Government and the radical Wellington Government of New Zealand have remembered that their people face similar world problems and that the Tasman Sea is less than an eight-hour hop for a modern airplane. Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain have just been discussing a joint Pacific defense policy at a secret Wellington conference.

The chief purpose of the conference has been to complete a scheme for detailed co-operation between the various British defense units reaching from India, through Singapore and Australia to New Zealand, and on to the island territories and colonies north and west of New Zealand.

* * *

New Zealand holds the Western Samoan mandate and Australia the larger one over New Guinea. The Federal Minister of Industry, W. M. Hughes, Australia's wartime Prime Minister who today is completing another army recruiting campaign, has not waited for his Government to say that Australia will not give up New Guinea. The blunt little veteran has said that the occupancy of New Guinea by any other power would threaten the safety of the Australian mainland and Australia therefore should not return the territory to Germany.

New Zealand's Labor Government has not stepped as far into the open as Mr. Hughes. But Prime Minister Michael J. Savage recently announced the intention of his Government to extend New Zealand's voluntary defense militia to a portion of Samoa, and to open its ranks to natives of that locality. This is an indication of a more open policy than has come officially from Canberra; Mr. Hughes's personal opinion on New Guinea has yet to be indorsed or denied by the Federal Cabinet.

A New Zealand force took Germany's Western Samoa unopposed in 1914 and since the war has helped the 50,000 natives to manage their affairs. Until the advent of New Zealand's first Labor Government in 1934 the Western Samoans were not always happy. Now they have more say in their own government, and more understanding in the New Zealand handling of their tropical marketing problems.

* * *

New Guinea is bigger and wilder than Samoa. Its native people differ in type from the highly civilized Samoans, and lack their easy-going, sunny philosophy. The wishes of New Guinea and Samoan natives, however, are not likely to be more than incidental in determining whether Canberra and Wellington shall continue to govern them. For Samoa, New Guinea, and Nauru and other Pacific islands are only problematical pawns in today's play of political ideologies.

As the world map stands, commercial airplanes have given some of the Pacific islands a new importance already. Pan American Airways joined San Francisco and Auckland by using island bases across the Pacific. Australia and New Zealand have been told this service will be re-established before the end of the year and that, by August, a biweekly British service will have brought Sydney within eight hours of Auckland. Thus some isolated, tiny specks on the Pacific will have been the means of placing the United States and Canada within four or five days of Australia.

Besides quickening contacts between the English-speaking people on either side of the Pacific—and this invariably quickens trade, too—the way is being prepared for a South African-Australian airline capable of giving Cape Town backdoor access to Whitehall should the London-Cape air run ever be menaced round the Mediterranean or over Europe.

* * *

In Australia today there is more earnest discussion of Anglo-American unity, in the Pacific especially, than ever before in the Commonwealth's history. Shipboard news reporters are not missing an opportunity to get American views on this subject. Washington talk of Pacific defense extensions has been closely followed here and in New Zealand. The Congress debate on whether or not the United States Pacific naval defense line should be bulged westward to Guam was displayed prominently in the newspapers, and there is still a lingering editorial hope that naval and military influences may reverse the negative.

A strongly fortified Guam, being that much closer to Singapore, is regarded by some persons here as necessary for more effective Anglo-American co-operation in the Pacific should mutual defense measures ever be needed in this ocean. And Filipino feeling is being watched, too. With experience in the coastal waters of northern Australia of the southward drift of the colonizing Japanese, there are thoughtful Australians who doubt whether the Philippines will avail themselves of independence from the United States in 1946.

These are the broader aspects of the stocktaking. In the more domestic field both Australia and New Zealand are pushing ahead internal defense plans. Military districts have been re-plotted; expanded airplane and munition factories have been designed; national registers covering whole populations, men and women, are in course of preparation.

It is a South Pacific very different to that of even a year ago. There's a new feeling in the air—and it varies according to the winds blowing from Berlin, and Rome, and Tokyo.

L. J. F. M.

King and Queen Interview the Press

(Continued from Page 1)

in Chancery were approved by an inclination of the royal head, and the Clerk of the Senate announced, "His Majesty doth assent to these bills." Lady Tweedsmuir, who usually occupies the throne with Lord Tweedsmuir, looked down from the gallery while the Governor General was not to be seen. Since he is his Majesty's personal representative there is no need for him to officiate when the King himself is here. As their Majesties left the building passing again through the Gothic hall beneath the Peace Tower the men in formal afternoon attire and the women in evening frocks and all the glittering officers in full dress uniform burst suddenly into an explosion of cheering which echoed and re-echoed through the vaulted ceiling and up into the belfrey from which a carillon of welcome had pealed out but four hours previously.

When at the command of Their Majesties the Governor General invited the 70-odd members of the pilot train, press corps, and other journalists to a reception at Government House, after the approving of bills in the Houses of Parliament, the majority of them were out on roofs of high buildings or perched with cameramen in well-nigh inaccessible corners of towers or sealed temporarily in some reserved observation gallery, but somehow they managed to break their way through the milling crowds and the innumerable guard lines of police, veterans, and militia, pick up their white gloves and their silk top hats and, by the skin of their teeth, catch the bus which was to take them to Rideau Hall.

Their Majesties actually interviewed the press, for they walked around the reception hall to each person presented to them, and chatted with several about their work, the place from which they came, the extent to which certain publications broadcast, and so forth.

Today's program is one of striking contrast: the trooping of the colors on Parliament Hill by the brigade of Canadian Guards, a ceremony of guard mounting dating from the Eighteenth Century when the battalion forming the guards for the day trooped the color which was to be carried on the King's guard. Four guards, each of about three officers and 50 other ranks, are furnished from each battalion of the brigade of Canadian Guards and formed up at Parliament Hill, together with massed bands and drums. The total number of troops on parade, all in full dress uniform, approximates 600. The King's color is posted about the center of the parade, and on his arrival the King is received with a royal salute.

Elaborate Menu

The festival note is struck by the garden party to be given this afternoon at Rideau Hall by the Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir. It will be similar to the customary party which is held on the King's birthday. Three huge cakes weighing 200 pounds each, over 13,000 sandwiches, 3,600 sausage rolls, 6,000 eclairs, and 600 bricks of ice cream are a few of the items on the menu. George McElroy is the Ottawa artist who designed the cakes. They are surmounted with a replica of the royal crown, and from the base of each one arises a frosting battleship representing the Collingwood on which His Majesty served at the battle of Jutland. The rose, thistle, and shamrock emerge above this, and nine maple leaves and the coat of arms of Great Britain complete the list of motifs.

This evening the King and Queen will honor the Government of Canada by attending a Parliamentary dinner. Tomorrow they will participate in the ceremony of unveiling the national war memorial and will leave on the royal train about 2:15 in the afternoon, stopping for a drive through Kingston and arriving in Toronto on Monday morning.

Peace: Situation in China

(Continued from Page 1)

four or five years if necessary. In the Far East and in Europe alike, he felt, 1940 should prove crucial.

Japanese Strength

Ordinarily, he said, Japan allocates one-third of its strength against China, two-thirds against Russia. Now this balance has been overturned so that two-thirds of the strength, some 30 to 32 divisions running from 800,000 to around 1,000,000 men, is in the field against China. At the same time Japan, which has been dissatisfied with a 5-5-3 naval ratio must lag still further behind Britain and Ameriea because of sheer inability to find money for naval building while so much was spent on the army.

In the matter of finance, he said that experts had set Japan's safe limit of debt at 20,000,000,000 yen; this limit was now near. At the same time the gold reserve—and gold available for purchases abroad was near exhaustion.

There was, he thought, far less inner cohesion in Japan than was generally believed. The political parties fought with one another, the Army fought with the Navy, and aside from the central tie of the imperial throne there was actually little that could be termed a common bond.

Meanwhile things are "on the boom" in Chungking. Despite the prospect of intensive air raids on a rocky peninsula likely to provide plenty of shrapnel out of its own surface, feverish construction work is in progress to afford more housing, more shops, more industrial enterprises.

By day and night one hears the bang of black-powder blasts burrowing into the rock to provide tunnels, within which the population can take shelter when the mists of winter and spring have lifted and Japan's airmen can sweep over to test their fortunes against anti-aircraft defense and a rejuvenated Chinese air force.

Western Influence

In Chungking one feels like Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court as one rides in an official motorcar, hooting its way through a swarm of yelling coolies who bear in sedan chairs the inert, disdainful forms of local Chinese notables. It is tragic to look upon huge industrial areas outside the city, where thousands of toiling men are leveling the rocky ground and running up light buildings to house modern machinery brought up the Yangtze gorges sometimes all the 1,200 miles from Shanghai, and to think how a few well-placed air bombs may destroy much of the new work. One is constantly stunned by the impact of modern notions and Western-trained Chinese upon this ancient town, with 4,200 years of history and the fact clearly evident in its mystic aspect as it sprawls with high-flung roofs and towers on the cliffed peninsula, where the Kialin joins the Yangtze.

Everyone knows Chungking is in daily jeopardy from the air, but that seems not to dampen anyone's determination to drive ahead with every sort of new enterprise. One main air-raid shelter tunnel under the heart of the old Chinese city will later give Chungking its first subway transportation system, three kilometers long. Kinks just inside the entrances to the tunnels are designed to minimize concussion from nearby explosions. One of the ministries, with tunnels containing seats which now accommodate 800, is finished with heavy wood sheathing inside because it is believed that this will absorb much of the effects of concussion. All along the streets there are either cliff entrances or blockhouses covering entrances.

Population Increases

Such provision cannot be adequate for a population estimated to have risen from a peace-time 200,000 to a war level of 550,000 (some say 700,000 to 800,000), and efforts are being made both to persuade the people to move out of a congested, thronged city built mostly of wood, bamboo, and mud, and to open "fire lanes" which are urgently necessary. The idea is to number off the buildings on a given street and to destroy Nos. 1, 5, 9, and so on.

The obvious air-raid risks of the position are universally recognized by all, yet these are the driving force behind all the many constructive efforts that are everywhere to be seen.

The whole picture is almost beyond the human imagination—a modern Central Government transplanted bodily hundreds of miles inland and there exerting a revivifying influence in the midst of a territory that should have been exploited long before. Everyone at Chungking agrees on one thing—that China will never be the same again. Whatever happens with regard to the war, the interior will henceforth be looked upon as what it is, a stupendous treasure chest, not to be neglected merely because the coast is more accessible to the outside world.

Harlan Peace Hope Grows In Soft Coal Labor Dispute

HARLAN, Ky., May 20 (AP)—Arrest of 38 men after a brisk exchange of gunshots between State Troopers and a mountainside ambuscade was reported today by National Guardsmen patrolling Harlan County's soft-coal field.

The incidents topped a series of swift-moving developments in the labor controversy which included the wounding of a miner and the announced intention of the State Highway Patrol "to keep Communists out of the State."

Brig. Gen. Ellerbe Carter, commanding the militiamen, said troopers "returned the fire" of persons concealed on a mountain slope near Louellen, Ky., and then drove away their assailants.

Arrested on Highway

Lieut. J. C. Fleming said the prisoners were taken into custody at Highsplint as they rode along a highway in a truck.

Meantime, John L. Conner, Federal Labor Conciliator, after conferences with the United Mine Workers and operators, said, "I am hoping and I predict a settlement will be made next week." There were indications of a joint meeting of operators and miners but no time was set.

The Harlan County Coal Operators Association, representing 42 mines in the local field, is the only large group of soft-coal owners still refusing the United Mine Workers' "union shop" contract. Normally, more than 12,000 miners are employed by them.

Troops have been on duty since May 15. They were sent by Gov. A. B. Chandler "to protect all miners who wish to return to work."

Bridges Guarded

Maj. Joe Burman, head of the Highway Patrol, said men had been stationed at bridges leading into the State and on highways from Tennessee. He said the action was taken on information that "Communists were headed for Kentucky to create trouble from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Indiana, and possibly West Virginia."

At Washington, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan introduced a resolution which would require Attorney General Murphy to advise Congress whether Harlan County miners had been prevented "forcibly" from working and, if so, what the Department of Justice planned to do about the situation.

Brien McMahon, Assistant United States Attorney General, who prosecuted the anti-labor conspiracy cases last year involving some of the operators and corporations in the Harlan field, flew from Washington to Kentucky. He emphasized that his function would be chiefly that of an observer and assistant conciliator and that he was going to launch no investigation of any formal kind or set up an office. He said he planned to see Governor Chandler to discuss the situation.

"Captive Mine" Contract

At Birmingham, Ala., the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, signed a two-year "captive mine" contract with the U. M. W. affecting 5,000 men. These agreements do not contain the "union shop" clause.

The Federal Government began moving carloads of food into Harlan to meet "acute" demands of an increasing relief roll.

Miss Adeline Kell, Assistant Director of Employment of the State Works Progress Administration, attributed the increased relief demand to "some mining companies shutting off credit and to the fact that the miners have exhausted their surplus funds."

Doctors Told to Seek Mental Cause In the Diagnosis of Physical Disease

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19 (AP)—From the ranks of its general practitioners, the American Medical Association yesterday chose Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten of New York as its President-elect to take office when the Association meets in New York in June, 1940.

Summoned before the Association's house of delegates, which selected him unanimously, Dr. Van Etten responded with a call for education of physicians and patients to the "dangers of centralized control of medical practice" he said were found in the Wagner Public Health Bill.

The delegates have adopted a resolution opposing the bill, which would set up a system of Federal subsidies for indigent sick.

The bill, Dr. Van Etten charged, would "destroy" the practice of medicine as it now is known and would turn over "the functions of the most highly educated group of professionals in the world to bureaus operated by adventurous amateurs."

Dr. Rock Sleyster of Wauwatosa, Wis., took over presidency of the Association for 1939-40 at the convention here, succeeding Dr. Irvin Abell of Louisville.

Physicians should look for mental troubles which masquerade as other body diseases before making physical examinations of a patient, Dr. William J. Kerr of San Francisco, told members of the Association in one of the many addresses of the week.

Anxiety may cause a wide variety of symptoms of disease, he declared. "Emonomic and social upheavals in the era since the World War have undoubtedly increased the numbers of patients who have anxiety states with symptoms that simulate those of serious organic disease."

About one-third of the cases seen by the average physician are persons who have mental trouble which shows up as an actual physical disturbance, Dr. Kerr said, and such cases can best be treated by conversation instead of drugs or operations.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The 1939 Royal Academy

By Jan Gordon

London

The exhibition of the Royal Academy at Burlington House is always, and apparently is bound to be, rather incoherent. First, it represents a field day of Senior Academicians, Acting Academicians, and Associate Academicians, numbering altogether 83 members. To become even an Associate one has had to prove, over a number of years, that one can produce work of a quality always up to sample, sufficiently striking and personal to stand out well from the crowd, but not unorthodox enough to risk creating a scandal. The one unorthodox artist once gathered rather unexpectedly into the fold, Stanley Spencer, did not remain an Academician very long. In fact, year by year we can anticipate very much what we shall get from the various members of the Academy, and we get it.

The rest of the exhibition represents a kind of double gamble by seven-eighths of all the competent and semi-competent artists of Britain. The first ordeal consists in getting your picture past the selection committee, but the second and harder test is whether your picture will happen to fit conveniently into one of the spaces left after the Academicians' works have been hung. This year, of some 9,000 or 10,000 oil paintings submitted, the total number hung numbered less than 600. The actual chance of getting an oil painting into the Royal Academy is thus about one in 20.

* * *

If one takes some of the most consistent Academicians, A. J. Munnings, Phillip Connard, Francis Dodd, Harold Knight, R. G. Brundritt, Sydney Lee, Sir Walter Russell, Russell Flint, Stanley Anderson, Charles Cundall, T. C. Dugdale, Harry Morley, Algernon Newton, or Dod Procter, there isn't much to say, unless one goes into a lot of detail for which there is no room here, except that they do this year very well what they have done before.

But even Academicians do spring surprises. Dame Laura Knight, R A., has gone in strong for the gipsy life, and one could certainly not have predicted her this year's exhibit. "The Gipsy Family" is a bold piece of grouping and the color is just right for the subject. But she adventures more in "Harvest," a solidly painted, deep landscape swept by pouring sun rays, a terrifically difficult problem as any practical painter will realize. Another unexpected landscape is one by the portrait painter Gerald Kelly, R. A.—"The River Lugno," finely composed in its hilly setting. James Bateman, A. R. A., has left the stockyard and gone back to the land with noble effect in "Haytime in the Cotswolds."

* * *

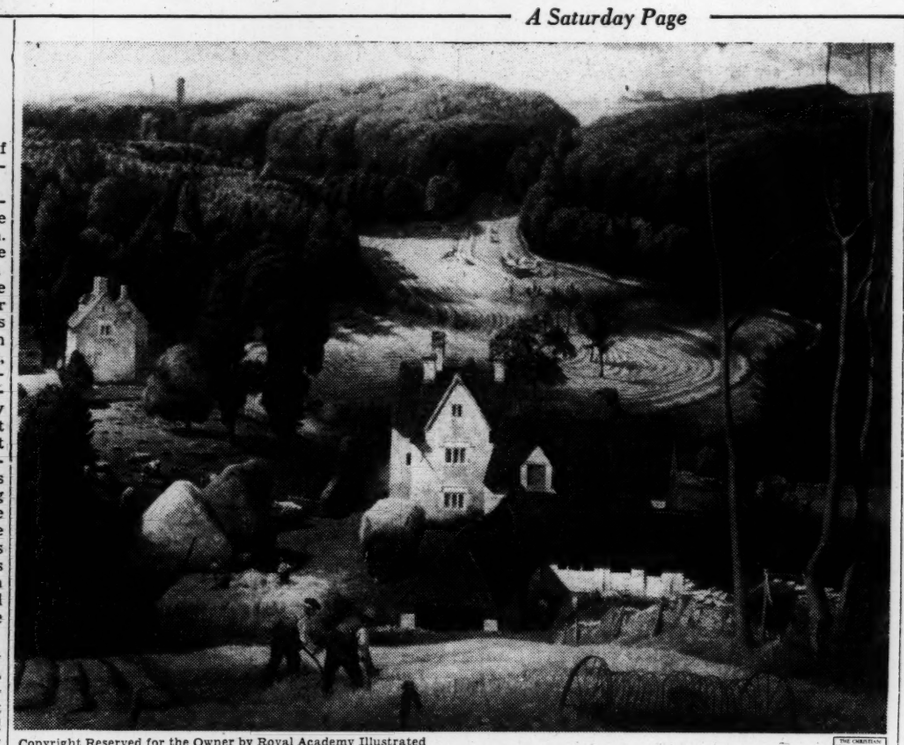
Meredith Frampton, A. R. A., with a still-life, "Trial and Error," strains a meticulous wizardry to the edge of surrealism by depicting a wax head, a vase with a pear balanced on the top, a crysanthemum in a blue glass, a roll of ribbon and other things, but whether these things actually have a surrealistic intention or not I cannot say. The most striking portraits of the year are the three by A. R. Thompson, A. R. A., and of those perhaps the simplest is the most striking, "Sister Fry." In collective portraiture, Mr. F. W Elwell, R. A., presents as a diploma work "The Royal Academy Selection and Hanging Committees, 1938," which in arrangement, ease of pose, and exact adjustment of means to end, is a very considerable accomplishment.

The outsiders this year are dominated by a woman artist who three years ago was nearly unknown. Last year with her tempera, "The Birth of Venus," Miss Louisa Hodgson almost performed "the novelist's miracle." This year her "The Nativity," which presents the incident as though it had taken place in a contemporary hospital, is stronger and even more challenging than her last year's attempt. Miss Hodgson has certainly the trick of "knocking 'em," but "The Nativity," forceful though it may be, just misses a perfect solution of the artist's problems, as "Venus" was. Without imitating Stanley Spencer in the least, she challenges his material, but while Spencer has properly subdued his methods Miss Hodgson as yet has not, so that her work contains a hint of gaucherie which would not be felt had she reached the full solution.

And in fact her 30-foot decoration for the Laing Art Gallery, "Corpus Christi procession in Newcastle," succeeds better because it attempts less. She has borrowed medievalisms freely from early Italian and German decorators. but makes them her own with a happy and not too heavily stressed composition, a bit unbalanced in the blues and a bit blobby on the floor, but worth looking at Miss Hodgson shows promise of becoming a very important artist indeed.

In this centenary year of Cézanne, it is nevertheless quite unexpected to find that one of the most important buys for the Chantrey Bequest is a Van Goghish picture of a farm cart, Albert Houtensen's "The Stack Yard." The portrait of "His Majesty The King" by Francis Hodge is a notable addition to recent portraits of the royal family. It satisfies both as the presentation of a man and as a picture. In intimate portraiture there is nothing better than Miss A. K. Browning's portrait of her husband, T. C. Dugdale, A. R. A., called "Himself," in which the sitter is a natural part of the simple interior, and not something stuck in front of it. The same artist's "Country Pride," a young mother with a child sprawling across her lap, is good too. Other striking portraits are the monumental "Hilaire Belloc," by James Gunn; "Sir A. Quiller Couch," by Henry Lamb, and "Professor Constable," naturally posed and beautifully illuminated by Mrs. Plounin. Also hunt out Miss K. Bethell's "Dinah," a small head of unusual sensibility.

From the outside contributors there is very little really outstanding landscape. Richard Eurich's breezy sea-piece, "Solent Fort," stands almost alone among the marines, and for subject paintings we have to go to the veteran Charles Spencelay who, in the closely knit composition "Why War?" showing an old man with medals and gas mask pondering the apparently insoluble problem, gives us what is perhaps his best work. James Fitton with his painting of a stout girl, "Minnie," with a box of chocolates, provides the one spark of wit to which the painting is adequate.



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"Haytime in the Cotswolds," by James Bateman, A. R. A.

A Sentimental Journey

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Paris

"The audience . . . revolted straight away. People laughed, boo-ed, hissed, imitated animal noises, and possibly would have tired themselves out before long, had not the crowd of aesthetes and a handful of musicians, carried away by their excessive zeal, insulted and even roughly handled the public in the loges. The uproar degenerated into a free fight. Standing up in her loge, her tiara awry, the old Countess de P. flourished her fan and shouted, scarlet in the face, 'It's the first time for 60 years that anyone's dared to make a fool of me.' "

This is Jean Cocteau's description of a "first night" of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet in Paris almost exactly 26 years ago. Certainly they do things better in France. The occasion was the production of "Le Sacre du Printemps" at the opening of the new Champs-Elysées Theater.

* * *

For those who had had the good fortune to witness the gorgeous flowering of the aesthetic culture synthesized by the genius who created the Russian Ballet, it was a strange experience the other day to pass through the little door in the rue de Rivoli into the Musée des Arts Décoratifs of the Palais du Louvre. Symbolically the little door divided past and present. One had approached the Pavilion de Marsan by way of the Tuileries Gardens, gay with spring sunshine, flowers, and playing children. A big bomber droned its way somewhere above. The only presage of the past was a small poster with a design by Picasso and the inscription, "Ballets Russes de Diaghilew 1909—1929."

While one was paying one's five francs the ear caught a record of the hurdy-gurdy of "Pétrouchka." There could have been no happier greeting. For in 1911 Kreisler, who had just heard "Pétrouchka" at the Châtelet Theater in Paris, described the score to the present writer and strongly advised him to go that night to Covent Garden where the ballet was being given its first London performance. "Not even Wagner has used an orchestra like that," he said, adding in his vivid way, "Stravinsky does not leave a nerve untouched." Vincent d'Indy had exclaimed to him, "If this is music I know nothing about it." The same June evening one saw a well-known but conventional English composer, as red in the face as the old Countess de P., hissing and waving his arms wildly. But for many the old horizons had vanished.

* * *

The record of "Pétrouchka" played on as one entered a large room on the walls of which hung the actual curtains and backcloths of Picasso ("Le Train Bleu," "Parade," "Guadro Flamenco," and "Mercure"). Marie Laurençin ("Les Biches"), Pruna ("Les Matelots"), Utrillo ("Barabau"), Golovine ("L'Oiseau de Feu") and Bauchant ("Apollon Musagète"). Each brought crowded, vivid memories to the fortunate—musicians, painters, poets, dancers, and connoisseurs—who used daily to wait impatiently for their enchanting nightly excursions into the fairyland evoked by the magic wand of Diaghileff. Much that was then entirely novel and fresh has now become stale by repetition and imitation. The younger generation, ignorant of the stuffy aesthetic world on which the revelation broke, can scarcely realize the shock and thrill experienced by their elders. Can one, for example, imagine modern painting without Matisse and Picasso, or modern music deprived of Debussy, Ravel, and Stravinsky? But youth was well in evidence at the Pavilion de Marsan.

A record of "Schéhérazade" started and one began a tour of the smaller rooms—what an admirable idea it was, by the way, to provide the atmosphere of music as a background, the music of the ballets themselves. Here, in surprisingly rich abundance, are to be found the original designs for décor, costumes, paintings, portraits, photographs, prints, sculpture, scores, old programs and posters, books, copies of the famous review, "Mir Isskustva" (World of Art), letters, documents, accounts, personal memoranda, and so on. One was back in a period that now seems incredibly distant, a period in which the activity of art was not yet swamped by its mere reproduction.

* * *

It should never be forgotten that Diaghileff's approach to ballet was through music—the weakness of present-day ballet is largely due to approaches through choregraphy and décor, or both, accompanied by a devastating ignorance of the key art of music. It was not easy to get near the glass cases containing the orchestral scores, nearly all in manuscript, owing to the number of young people, doubtless students, who stood poring over them. They include Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," Satie's "Parade," and seven Stravinsky manuscripts, with his "first thoughts" for "Pétrouchka." On most of the scores may be seen brief notes pencilled in by Diaghileff himself.

The public sees only results. But this exhibition in the precincts of the Louvre itself will open the eyes of many to the extraordinary range of activities necessary to produce even a single ballet before it is put into rehearsal. It may hint at but cannot record the seemingly unsurmountable obstacles that were faced and overcome by the genius—a word that must not be used lightly—of the man who brought the Russian Ballet into being and kept it alive for 20 years. Neither can it embrace the memories that some of us took to it.

One's own acquaintanceship with Diaghileff was slight—a few short conversations. But the privilege was given of attending many London rehearsals and seeing actual performances from the wings. Characteristic of the man was an incident in the famous Teatro Fenice, Venice. One caught sight of him entering the row of stalls immediately in front. His companion promptly sat down, but Diaghileff, back to the stage, stood with moving lips and clasped hands, gazing for a long time at the beauty of the magnificent old auditorium. With equal intentness he afterwards listened to the very latest chamber works collected by the International Society for Contemporary Music. His artistic curiosity in old or new was insatiable.

* * *

Those who decried him alleged that he merely exploited the talent of others. He did not so much exploit as enhance, and had the gift of discerning possibilities often unrealized by the artist himself, whether composer, choregrapher, designer of décor, or dancer. An infallible sense of style guided him to the perfect ensemble. To see him work out the lighting, only, of a ballet was a liberal visual education. Limes, footlights, spots, and battens became the medium of a great artist and one saw an apparently dull and commonplace stage slowly resolve into sheer beauty. And not a wrong note from the orchestra pit escaped his ear. He was aware of everything.

But one had reached the little door again, opening this time to the present. Escaping from the speeding traffic of the rue de Rivoli one sought the Tuileries Gardens and sat down among the playing children who speak French with such enviable ease. They, at any rate, with artists—a painter was measuring distance with his brush close by—have not yet forgotten all they know about fairyland. Perhaps the gorgeous costumes of Bakst and Benois were still in one's eyes, but through the spring sunshine there seemed to pass ghostly picturesque figures with their retinues of retainers; among them were Catherine de Médici, Louis XIII and Anne of Austria, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. For a moment or two the splendor and decorativeness of their apparel made one feel that a scene from the Ballets Russes had somehow escaped from the Pavilion de Marsan. Inexplicably an experience that will be treasured was rounded off.

'The Little Revue'

By Harold Hobson

London

The "Gate Theater Revue" is not at the Gate Theater at all. It is at the Ambassadors. This is in accordance with the quaint English custom which ordains that May Week races on the river shall be held in June, and that one of the most courageous bodies of people the world has known should be called Quakers. It is therefore not surprising that another show, "The Little Revue," is currently among London's biggest successes. What is a trifle odd, of course, is that "The Little Revue" is at the Little Theater.

Both these entertainments are generally considered to be just about as good of their kind as anyone could reasonably expect. This is perhaps a slightly raffish, unkind kind, for a revue, unless its title is an unwarranted boast, is a review of the world as it whirls, and more especially of the world's follies. The temper of the "Gate" and "Little" revues, therefore, is sardonic, satirical, sometimes bitter, at moments even acrid, very rarely generous or approving, but now and again imbued with a touch of that lighthearted, gallant rakishness characteristic of Mercutio, who is now being played by Mr. John Gatrell at the Intimate Theater with so attractively easy a distinction.

It is because the typical taste of both these revues is so sharply acid that their occasional gentleness of feeling is particularly pleasant. Especially is this the case with Mr. Herbert Farjeon's brilliant "Little Revue." There is a sketch of club and village cricketers which will be long remembered. The smugness of the more socially exalted players, their satisfaction with their prowess at the game, a satisfaction thinly disguised by a superficial allegiance to the obligations of good form, display Mr. Farjeon's wit in its biting mood. But the two village cricketers, packing up their bags at the end of a long and happy day in the sun, repeating over and over again the simple ideas, concerned, not with the question whether they themselves had made a lot of runs or brought off a spectacular catch, but only with the fact that the other side were a nice set of fellows, and it had been a jolly good game—these slow-thinking, slow-moving villagers, played with rich kindliness of feeling by Mr. George Benson and Mr. Eric Anderson, warm the audience's heart.

Equally generous in inspiration, but more poignant and touching, is Miss Betty Ann Davies's superb sketch of a little schoolgirl, behindhand with her homework, who knows, with a dreadful apprehension and a terrible certainty, that next day she will be made the laughing-stock of her class by a sarcastic mistress, because she cannot repeat her lessons. The abbreviated gym dress, the pigtails, the puffed-up face, the trembling on the brink of tears, the thin little voice that arraigns the monstrous injustice of the universe—Miss Davies brings these things to life with a keen pathos.

Then there are the delightful monologues of Miss Joyce Grenfell, which she has written herself. Miss Grenfell has never before appeared on the professional stage, but her skill and her quiet humor, especially in her advice on "Useful and Acceptable Gifts," enable her already to hold an audience in the hollow of her hand.

These three episodes are the high lights of a show that contains much that is overwhelmingly funny, much that is intellectually distinguished, and much that some people will find unpleasant. Throughout, Miss Hermione Baddeley and Mr. Cyril Ritchard brilliantly perform their brilliant tasks. Miss Baddeley is especially effective in her caricatures of other eminent actresses, giving, indeed, an astounding impersonation of one of London's finest tragic players in a sketch entitled "The Answer's A Lehmann."

Berlin to Baden-Baden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

With spring returns the time of music festivals. According to tradition the first of these festivals was held at Easter at Baden-Baden in its International Music Festival.

The Baden-Baden festival produced, in addition to much that was interesting and much that was redundant, two compositions which combine vigorous creative values with an astonishingly modern bearing. Furthermore, they confirm what we said in our last report regarding the stylistic development of European music.

The Norwegian, Harald Saeverud, born in 1897, caused a real sensation with his "Canto ostinato" for orchestra, a free but excellently detailed passacaglia of daring, originality and unity with a rhythmic weight which dominates the character and structure of the composition. It is amazing that nothing has heretofore been heard of this man, who has in his writing desk among other works several symphonies.

The second notable composition is a concerto grosso by the young Kurt Hessenberg of Frankfurt, clear evidence of talent, wherein complete contrapuntal skill is set forth with liveliness and ability but also with buoyancy and fantasy.

* * *

Other things heard were a sprightly string trio by the French composer, Jean Rivier, and six short symphonic pieces (after Euripides' tragedy of Hecuba) by Malipiero. Then a beautifully formulated cello concerto by Bohuslav Martinů, who has lost much of his former vitality. The remainder was good on the average.

Also, Berlin has recently made a new contribution along the line of new music. A Philharmonic concert under the direction of Carl Schuricht presented two arias for baritone from the opera, "Napoleon," by Edmund von Borck, music rich in suspense and of strong dramatic atmosphere, which in harmonic and melodic structure is the most radical to be heard of late years from German composers. Since, however, it is excellent in detail and filled with fantasy, and is also full of meaning and definite in form, it received in spite of its atonal character an astonishingly vigorous and general approval. If the final rehearsals which are promised for the next concert matinée of the Staatsoper are as well received, the first production of the opera may perhaps be anticipated next season, although, to be sure, so radical a break in the cultural tenets obtaining here can hardly be considered probable.

Also deserving of mention as contemporary orchestra music is Malipiero's Second Symphony played at a Philharmonic concert directed by Karl Böhm. This work is austere, clear as crystal, fanciful in impulse, chaste in melodic feeling. The linear design and strongly knit expression of the four short movements are a complete negation to the nineteenth century and seek—in accordance with the ever more apparent tendency of today—to open up new ways out of pre-classic patterns.

* * *

The recent appearances in Berlin of the Italian director, Victor de Sabata—once in concert, once in opera—again had all the earmarks of a sensation. For one of the Philharmonic concerts he chose on that occasion Brahms' Fourth Symphony as the main work, and fascinating indeed was the way in which the Italian director lay hold of this typically German music. Under his hand it became so clear-cut, precise, and engraved in tone as to make much appear entirely new; magnificent in form, plastic in arrangement, the thematic lines finely drawn in an alert, bright style which permits one's seeing to the very foundation.

The same loyalty toward the will of the composer was shown too in the "Aïda" newly staged at the Staatsoper by Sabata in conjunction with Guido Salvini, stage manager. Every measure fitted, there was no dragging on the part of the choruses, no thick tone encumbering the tempo. Everything glistened and sparkled with dramatic fire; the music dominated the atmosphere of the opera, and that in spite of the magnificence of the décors. In an ensemble of excellent voices — Maria Müller, Margarete Klose, Ludwig Hofmann, Rudolf Bockelmann—an especially brilliant performance was given this time by Helge Roswaenge as Radames.

* * *

Shortly after Sabata, there appeared as guest at the Staatsoper Clemens Krauss of Munich. He directed Berlin's first production of the two new Strauss one-act operas, "Daphne" and "Friedenstag," the original presentation of which we have already reported in detail. Whoever had heard the Dresden "Daphne" gave it preference scenically as well as musically over the Berlin performance. That was due primarily, in comparison with the more finely drawn style of Karl Böhm, to the much more emphatic al fresco playing of Krauss, who temperamentally overplayed the various delicate contrasts — a treatment which on the other hand proved advantageous with the "Friedenstag."

A presentation of Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion" by the Staats- und Domchor was of great artistic importance. From a memoir which Bach directed to the Council of the City of Leipzig is clearly evident the presentation desired by the composer for his Passion music. In sharp contrast to the customary monumental presentation of the nineteenth century, it should have a quite intimate character, in the style of chamber music. According to the dimensions of the Berlin Dom, about 15 instrumentalists in the first and second choirs and between 15 and 20 singers in each would meet Bach's requirements. We found how fundamentally this intimate vehicle of sound influenced the tempo and character of the music, how naturally and clearly the skillful part-singing could be given, and what simple sincerity, in the style of folk songs, the chorales sent forth. Director Alfred Sittard and his chorus have in this revival of the original rendered to Bach's genius a service that can scarcely be estimated.

A French-Canadian Violinist

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Amid all the musical festivities connected with the World's Fair has come one unrelated event that demands attention—the New York début at the Town Hall on the evening of May 9 of Arthur LeBlanc, a young French-Canadian violinist. Mr. LeBlanc arrived here practically unheralded. Such modest information as was forthcoming told of his studying in Paris with Jacques Thibaud and Georges Enesco and of successful concert appearances both in Europe and in Canada. At the Town Hall Mr. LeBlanc offered a judiciously selected and well-balanced program that included Bach's E major Concerto (accompanied by a string group), the Vitali Chaconne, Fauré's A major Sonata, and an assortment of the usual shorter pieces.

Although there was nothing sensational about Mr. LeBlanc's performance, in spite of admirably developed technic, he revealed certain substantial qualities that made the occasion noteworthy. His playing had poise, it had elegance, it had charm, and throughout, fine musical feeling, as well as thorough training, was manifest. It had also in cantabile the kind of elevation, the kind of distinction that are best summed up in the word noblesse.

Consequently Mr. LeBlanc excelled in the Adagio of the Bach concerto and in the Andante of the Fauré sonata. Yet the capricious Allegro vivo of the sonata went, in its different way, quite as commendably. The treatment of the sonata, in which Mr. LeBlanc had a first-rate collaborator at the piano in Sanford Schlussel, was so sympathetic as to remind the listener forcibly of how much we in America are losing through the comparative neglect of Fauré.

* * *

The Fair's voyage of musical discovery made an informative visit to Switzerland on the evening of May 11, when the Commissioner-General of the Alpine republic sponsored a "Symphonic Concert of Swiss Music" in Carnegie Hall. The orchestra was the New York Philharmonic-Symphony and the conductors for the first and second halves were respectively Rudolph Ganz and Ernest Schelling, the former Swiss-born, the latter of Swiss descent and a frequent resident of the shores of Lake Geneva. The soloists also included two Swiss pianists, Roger Aubert and Oscar Ziegler, as well as Mishel Piastro, the Philharmonic-Symphony's concertmaster, and Cecil Leeson, saxophonist.

One thing we voyagers discovered was the important place allotted in such a program to Arthur Honegger, a native of Havre, whom we pardonably think of oftener as French than as Swiss, and Ernest Bloch, who has spent so much of his life in this country. Mr. Honegger was represented by his Concertino for piano and orchestra and his locomotive piece, "Pacific 231," which no longer thunders through our concert rooms as frequently as it did once.

* * *

Of special interest was the Bloch number, comprising two symphonic interludes from the opera "Macbeth," which is a revival of this spring at Florence's Maggio Fiorentino and is even being whispered of as a possibility for New York. It is nearly 30 years since the work was brought out at the Paris Opéra-Comique and pages that may then have seemed extremely daring, even revolutionary, no longer produce a comparable effect. Indeed, one's feeling about the two interludes was that what they have to say must lose much of its significance when removed from the context.

Conrad Beck, born in 1901, who seems to be regarded as the foremost of the younger Swiss composers, supplied the program with a Concertino for piano and orchestra which had never been performed in America before and which, like so much else of the "modernistic" brand, made its strongest impression at an initial hearing through its lyrical pages rather than through its more numerous pages of fashionable discord.

Meanwhile World's Fair opera has been in progress at the Metropolitan, consisting of works by Wagner presented with familiar artists. The uncut "Ring" cycle proceeded from a singularly poor "Rheingold" through "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried" to an admirable "Götterdämmerung," and that has been supplemented by a typically well done "Tristan und Isolde."

Galleries Back Up the Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Paying tribute to the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington's inauguration, the National Academy's offering for the World's Fair season is a large and imposing historical show. Composed of paintings, sculpture, architecture and prints, it embraces the work of leading academy artists from the early nineteenth century to the present time. What this display exhibits most strikingly is the part which the National Academy has played in American art history. There are fewer exhibits from the earliest years of the academy, however, than from its Golden Age, when such men as Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, Frank Duveneck, John Sargent, and A. P. Ryder were active.

All these artists are conspicuously represented in the display, and many others, such as Inness, Weir, Abbey, Thayer, Henri, and George Bellows. There is, for example, Sargent's "Portrait of a Boy," from Carnegie Institute; Homer's "The Gulf Stream," from the Metropolitan, and two impressive Eakins canvases—the prize-fight subject, "Taking the Count," from Yale University, and the "Turning the Stake Boat," one of the best of his rowing subjects, from the Cleveland Museum. Thayer's impressive "Angle of Dawn" is centered in the Vanderbilt Gallery, where it may be seen from the outer entrance.

This year the academy decided to concentrate all its efforts in one large exhibition which would give as comprehensive a view as possible of the history of the academy, from its founding in 1825, under the presidency of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor and painter, up to the current year. While deference is paid to the historical aspect of the show, many contemporary academy painters and sculptors and print makers, as well as architects, are represented in the exhibition by their latest works. The gallery filled with large photographs of famous buildings designed by academicians is an important feature of the show, as is also the gallery devoted to prints by past and present artists.

Comparable with the Academy exhibition, but more extensive in scope, is the exhibition, "Life in America," from the time of the primitives to our own day, which the Metropolitan Museum has opened, with nearly 300 paintings included. This is a rich historical panorama, comment on which must be made at another time.

Also planned for visitors to the World's Fair is the eagerly anticipated tenth anniversary exhibition called "Art in Our Time," with which the Museum of Modern Art is opening its new building in Fifty-third Street. This vast showing, which has been in preparation for several months, and which will fill the entire museum, will present achievements of living artists with the work of certain important masters of yesterday. It differs from the special exhibitions of modern art in other New York museums at this time by its inclusion of foreign work as well as American, and by its concern not only with painting, sculpture, and the graphic arts, but also with architecture, furniture, photography, and motion pictures.

C. B.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Back-Yard Playground That Keeps Them Home

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

If the Family Income Is Modest Ingenuity Does It

Building Simple Playground Equipment, All Hands Helping, and the Wealth in Terms of Comradeship

By Louise Price Bell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A well groomed back yard is a fine sight. We all admit that. But not when it is so very well groomed, so meticulously cared for and unusable that it can't possibly attract our own children as well as all of their friends. For what mother would not rather hear the hilarious shouts from a group of lively, happy youngsters playing harmoniously in her yard, than be surrounded with peace and quiet, have her velvety lawn uninhabited and in order . . . and her children somewhere else!

Just as "it takes a heap o' livin' in a house to make a home" (according to Edgar Guest)—so it takes a heap o' playin' in a yard to make it an integral part of that very home. And playing is important—to parents as well as to their children—for the play spirit is a leavening agent in family life and as essential to it as yeast is to bread. The family "that plays together stays together" and so in the homes where the play spirit is prominent, youngsters will not be looking for greener pastures, and the family relationship is to that extent enriched. We all know that there is something wrong when children want to go away from home to play . . . that is, if they do so as a regular thing.

Ingenuity Does It

For the family that has a large back yard and an ample income, the back-yard playground is no problem at all. At one fell swoop—one short shopping trip—a perfectly grand playground ensemble may be purchased. But it is the families with smaller lots and incomes that have to use a wealth of ingenuity when they begin to plan a home playground for their active offspring. Strangely enough, however, these are usually the families who begin to think along these lines first and who actually make the greatest efforts, and with the most enthusiasm.

Suppose you do live in a tiny house with only a wee square of a back yard. And suppose also that your back yard is almost entirely utilized as a vegetable garden. Fresh beets and carrots are mighty fine; but if your lot is not large enough for two crops, isn't it more important that you rear your children in the area than that you raise the most prize-winning tubers?

And so it is that when the garden of carrots, squash, and cucumbers begin to shrink in favor of a sand pile . . . some horizontal bars . . . a rope swing . . . doll housekeeping paraphernalia; when the satin-smooth lawn begins to look a little more worn from frequent slides to home base . . . at that moment family relationship and comradeship begin to be closer. This is particularly true when the children and parents have worked together to create play equipment and a playground of their own, for then the cement that is bound to join the two generations is already in the pouring stage!

Sand Piles Are Important

Let's start at scratch . . . given a tiny back yard and two or three running-on-high youngsters.

Dump a pile of sand in a remote corner, leaving it unconfined or hedging it in with any lumber you can find that will keep it within bounds. A coat of green paint will dress up the wooden frame thus supplied and be very inconspicuous against the green of the lawn. Sand piles are popular through a surprisingly wide age-range, and should not be overlooked as play equipment.

Simple seesaws are easily made by laying a twelve-inch sliverless plank over a carpenter's horse, or over three pieces of old gas pipe joined to form a flattened arch and set into cement. Either type is satisfactory, so use whatever is on hand, and paint it, using green paint to blend with the shrubbery unless the youngsters prefer some brighter color. And let the children help with the painting; supply them with old sunsuits and with brushes and let them paint to their hearts' content. The job may not resemble one done by a decorator but the painters' pride in their work will be of real moral value.

A Swing and Merry-Go-Round

Every child loves a rope swing, so if there is a strong enough tree in the yard it is a simple matter to attach a stout rope to a suitably lateral limb. Lacking a tree, use two vertical pieces of pipe set into cement, and another (and shorter) piece of the same material. Wood can be used for a frame, of course, if the uprights are properly braced. Be sure the frame is firm and strong, attach a rope to the crossbar, notch a smooth wide board for the seat . . . and there you are! Or, fasten the rope and notched board seat in one of the archways to the pergola or grape arbor, with big hooks at the side of the entrance over which the swing may be hung when not in use.

A "merry-go-round" may be made from a discarded wagon wheel. It won't be as large or as beautiful as the professional ones but the children will travel all around the world by the "Imagination Route" just the same. A stout iron pipe through the center, embedded in cement in the ground, with a small piece of slightly larger diameter welded on it at the right height from the ground to keep the wheel at the proper height, forms the axle. A washer between this larger piece and the hub of the wheel will probably help matters. Presto! and the infants will have many a joyous ride upon this homemade piece of playground equipment.

For Games

If the family laundry is done at home, the clothes poles can't be sacrificed in favor of basketball on washday, but they can on other days. Fasten barrel hoops on the sides of the poles and let the children use the space in between as a basketball court. This gives them an opportunity to train their eyes for later scholastic playing, and the resulting fun and skill are splendid for them.

Then there are tennis and badminton—both of which may be enjoyed by the mere act of stretching a net across the yard on occasion and supplying the players with balls and bats obtainable at the dime store. If nets seem prohibitive in price, make them by sewing gunny sacks together and attaching pieces of clothesline at the ends. By these ends, the "net" may be fastened to tree trunks or poles.

This article is in two parts. Part II will run next Saturday.

1. This Sand Pile, Easily Built, Has a Floor, With Walls of Smoothly Planed Planks, Well Painted. The Pole in the Center Supports a Gay Beach Umbrella. 2. Clinging to the Wire Fence Behind Which She Has a Safe and Interesting Playground, She Calls, "Come on Over 'n' Play." 3. A Slide of a Suitable Size May Be Purchased Wherever Playground Equipment Is Sold, and Proves Unfailingly Popular With the Youngsters. 4. Seesaws Can Be Bought or Made. This One Is Made With a Splinterless Plank Carefully Smoothed, and a Carpenter's Horse.

Argentine Foundation

The Government of Argentina has provided funds for a "Foundation argentine" at the Cité Universitaire in Paris. It has also put at the disposal of the French Government three university fellowships. —From the News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

The Hague's Boys And Girls Have Familiar Hobbies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

That boys and girls the world over have, on the whole, similar hobbies was shown by a recent exhibition in the Hague of work done by high school pupils in their free time.

The exhibits were shown in the school hall, with fine effect. Rugs and fabrics were hung against the walls and there was a large assortment of the children's work, including models of airplanes, sailing yachts, and warships, a complete motor-boat, and such mechanical construction as a steam-engine, derricks, an elevator building, wireless sets, and gramophone amplifiers.

One especially popular exhibit was a railway goods-yard with two electric trains and a clever adjustment of the electric tracks. Turnery, eggcups, coat-and-hat-stands, metal work, standard lamps, and fret carving were also on view.

The handiwork of the girls was in no way behind that of the boys. The exhibit included rugs, cushions, babies' clothes, and so on.

Pleasing, too, were the boys' collections of coins, autotypes, bicycle-tax discs, tram, train, and boat tickets. Another section was devoted to natural history and included a magnificent collection of shells; also plants, stones, butterflies, and prehistoric relics.

The school's chess club arranged a demonstration, and further entertainment was provided by a boy with a box of marionettes which he manipulated so as to perform plays written by himself.

The corridors of the school were hung with drawings done by the young people and there was an admirable collection of photographs.

Seminar Course In Mexican Culture

Mexico, its social life, culture, current problems, will be studied in a sociological field course, July 17 to Aug. 24. Traveling about 2,500 miles in Mexico, upperclass college students from several Southwestern Colleges will visit Monterrey, Victoria, Mexico City, Cuernavaca, Taxco, Acapulco, Puebla, Xochmilco, Teotihuacan and other points of interest.

For further information, write to Dr. A. J. Bahm, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas.

Small Disciples and Better Discipline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the helpful suggestions in The Parent. . . . Mrs. V. J. telling us of her successful "duties list" for children, on April 22, was a practical help to me and I intend to use it with my three little girls.

Today we spent the morning in the garden and learned so many new things. Small Jean, two-and-a-half, and Nell, going-on-five, learned to plant corn and beans in the long rows I had prepared. It was a lesson to me on discipline. The first frantic attempts to keep little hands and feet out of my neat furrows were futile and I finally gave each child some seed and showed her how to drop it into the trenches. It was satisfying to see the even spacing and the care they took to walk in the right place.

Teaching little folks to be good disciples, showing them how to do things, has been a wonderful help in our home. Ten-year-old Jane is learning to cook and the little sisters beg to help with the dishes and preparing the meals. This new light on the word "discipline" is bringing harmony into a busy household. I hope it will help some other parent to smooth some of the rough spots.

(Mrs.) F. M. H.

Giving Them Sufficient Credit?

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

When we discovered that we were doing too much of our child's thinking for her, we stopped to ponder, and changed our tactics. We found ourselves being unreasonable in many instances, and it was no wonder this unreasonable attitude on our part was expressed by the child in unreasonableness, willful disobedience, and selfishness.

Our small daughter, a most active, boyishly inclined child, being very sure-footed and much older than her years, felt she really was capable of more than we allowed her to do, and the fact that we restrained her so much was making her irritable, unruly, and dissatisfied with her home, her parents, and her opportunities. We came to see that our job was to teach her how to conduct herself under various circumstances, and then trust that training to see her through. For example, we felt it right to let her climb trees as soon as she knew enough to discern between dead limbs and live ones, and to keep off the dead ones.

Such training, we saw, would fit her for a life freer than most, and after all, that is what we want our children to enjoy, freedom! We have come to feel that when children are very capable and able to take care of themselves, even though they are only six, they should be allowed the freedom which this capability demands.

Children, I am certain, are often more capable than parents like to admit. A false sense of parenthood hinders the growth of children because it refuses to allow them to be growing individuals. It desires to keep them children! This subtle suggestion is inclined to make children more childish than necessary, and keeps parents slaves to their children long after both parents and children should be free of incumbrances.

(Mrs.) E. M. F.

Pets for Tots

Ohio

Dear Friends:

After reading an article which was published in The Christian Science Monitor telling of the pets one can have for small children, my little three-year-old and I found a caterpillar. We placed him in a large glass jar, where he could be watched more easily, with a piece of gauze over the top. Fresh leaves were placed in the jar every day. The question of whether or not caterpillars require water, arose. The article had not mentioned anything to this effect. I washed the leaves, leaving a little moisture upon them, but we decided that this might not be enough, so one day I thought I would try putting a little water in the bottom of the jar. In doing so some of it splashed onto the sides and to our amazement, "Jerry," the caterpillar, went from one small drop to another, placed his mouth in the middle of each drop, and sucked up the water. This answered our question. If any members of the Parent Column have chosen caterpillar pets, remember that they will appreciate little drops of water.

I have found, as have many other mothers, that my little one doesn't like to eat the crusts of his bread. Instead of scolding and coaxing, I have taught him to give the leftover crusts to the birds. In this way, there is no thought of wastefulness encouraged, but rather the thought of sharing and we are surrounded by many birds all the year round. The birdbath in the yard has attracted many of our feathered friends and Sonny has enjoyed watching them bathe.

Much gratitude to all contributors to our column.

(Mrs.) V. G. S.

A Saturday Column.

There's Sense in Nonsense

Try Nonsense Rhymes and Songs—In Teaching Rhythm

"Bailum-a-dingdum,
A gloriam-a-dandum,
Bailum-a-dingdum
A dum bow-nee!"

—Songs for Camp Minnesota by Marjorie Edgar.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wayzata, Minn

This, and other nonsense rhymes such as "hey nonney nonney" and "fiddle-de-dee" have a definite value and purpose in our old folk tunes, according to Miss Grace Boutelle of Minneapolis, who has done a great deal to revive a love for the old melodies among the Girl Scouts and Brownie Scouts of that city.

Every holiday season Miss Boutelle trains a picked group of singers from Girl Scout troups to sing old English and French carols and hymns.

"Nonsense words in any language are really a test of how well you know the language!" declared Miss Boutelle. "Originally the words had meaning, but in the process of being handed down, the meaning was lost and only a group of nonsense syllables left. But they roll off the tongue like magic, and you can't forget them!"

"Folk songs," she continued, "are just stories of simple things, such as mowing, milking, spinning, and baking. The workers sang at their work, making up simple words to fit the music and the songs have a lovely natural rhythm that perfectly suits the action."

In talking to the Brownie Leaders Association of Minneapolis recently about the need of teaching rhythm in singing, Miss Boutelle suggested that the rhythm should be stressed before the words are learned.

"First say the words," she advised, "to give the children the meaning. Then tap out the rhythm with your fingers, until the children get a feeling for it. The words come easily after that.

"And teach your Brownies to skip rhythmically, too," she urged. "A skip is a natural movement, but even that can be learned wrong. Children should not skip with short, stiff jumps and hitching hops, but with long graceful skips and light jumps. Like a young deer gliding along!"

Some tunes are perfect examples of the thing they portray, she explained. The "Baby-o" song has perfect rhythm for rocking a baby.

What'll we do with the baby,
What'll we do with the baby,
What'll we do with the baby-o-
We'll wrap it up in calico-
And send it to its pappy-o.

This one, long a favorite, is certainly graphic:

The Tired Old Freight Train
climbs the hill,
Puff—Puff—Puff!
He climbs up slow—and slower
—still—
He — just — has — strength —
enough! Puff!

"It will add to your children's enjoyment of a song if you make sure that they understand it," she reminded. "The lovely old tune 'Lavender's blue, diddle diddle, Lavender's green,' is more interesting when we remember that English gardens are full of sweet-smelling lavender in summertime. Children are often surprised to know that lavender is a flower."

She suggested that young children particularly enjoy learning such simple French songs as Frère Jacques (beloved of the Dionnes!), Sur le Pont d'Avignon, Au Clair de la Lune.

As a help in becoming better acquainted with the rhythmic melodies of long ago, Miss Boutelle suggested the following song-books:

"Chansons of Old French Canada," by Margaret Gascoigne.

"Mother Goose Rhymes Set to Music," by Louise Patterson Sheldon.

"Nursery Songs from the Appalachian Mountains," arranged by Cecil J. Sharp.

"Tunes for Tiny Troubadours," edited by Morris W. Hamilton.

"Folk Songs and Other Songs for Children," by Jane Byrd Radcliffe-Whitehead.

"Old Songs and Rounds for Little Children," arranged by Charles Marie Widor. (In French, with English translation.)

"Chansons de France pour les petits Francais, avec accompagnements de J. B. Weckerlin."

"Songs for Camp Minnesota," by Marjorie Edgar.

Short Summer Course For Music Teachers

The Mabel Corey Watt School of Music, 1720 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, has announced a special short course for music teachers this summer at the school from June 5th to June 28th.

The course will consist of ten two-hour lessons, given three times a week, designed to give the teacher a better understanding and more comprehensive knowledge of the principles of teaching music. Registration will continue until June 1.

In giving this music course Mrs. Mabel Corey Watt, the director of the school, proposes to approach the subject from an entirely fresh angle. She believes that too much emphasis is laid on the purely mechanical and routine method and that the so-called "personality" approach is the one most likely to attract and keep the sustained interest of the student.

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See Also Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools

The Home Forum

Ladies and Gentlemen—

THERE IS THE speaker and there is the audience. Owing to idleness, complacency, or simple boredom, I am rarely part of an audience; by misunderstanding, I am a little less rarely the speaker. Some energetic secretary plays upon my vanity until I yield. "Hundreds of people are waiting for you to speak—Your name—," that is irresistible. Vanity, the Sleeping Beauty, awakes; and when the secretary looks unnaturally embarrassed (for a secretary) and says: "I'm afraid the Committee cannot afford—" one does not notice it.

To be persuaded to speak at my first meeting I had to be terrorized, propelled, and hustled to the table and the glass of water. What shameful egotism public speaking was! What half truths and distorted simplifications one would be obliged to utter! How degrading to rouse the emotions of the mob! Supposing I lost my notes; suppose I forgot everything! Supposing I was heckled! The result was far worse than all this. Once on my feet, I could not be stopped. I revelled. I wallowed. There was a sullen look in the audience. ("Mutton," a disillusioned chairman whispered to me). But, from my point of view, it was a riot. I want, I said, afterwards, to do a lot of this again. Some clockwork had been wound up in me, and it was two or three days before the sound of my own voice grew fainter in my ears and at last stopped, like a gramophone record being taken off.

* * *

The pleasure lasted until the next meeting when an acquaintance said: "I could hardly hold myself in when you were speaking. I wanted to shout out 'Stop!' " I realized, then, that I had what is called the hand-grenade manner of speaking. The speaker stands rigidly to attention, shoulders square, head jutting forward and downward, eyes starting in the head. Far down in his throat starts a monotonous humming noise, a crackling drone, and people at the back lean forward to see who it is he is aiming to destroy in the front row. Aiming is the word. Occasionally he gives a short-armed gesticulation with the right arm, the fist closed. The gesture does not swing, but ends short, as if he were throwing a bomb at short range. At last the people at the back sigh and yawn. Even this, they realize, is being unsuccessful. If he is throwing a grenade at something, he is not hitting the object. Probably he is not throwing anything at all. Audiences are hard to interest.

Audiences are also alike. In the front row, there is a woman who keeps her eyes lowered all the time. Is she asleep? You fight to waken her. Near her is the mechanical clapper. If the audience applauds, she looks up startled, and, a little late, smiles and claps, too. There is the man in the gangway by the door with his knee out, longing for you to stop so that he can dart out for his train. There are two girls who look at you, then look at each other and giggle. What is wrong with your clothes? There is the middle serious phalanx who take in every word—are they agreeing or disagreeing? There is a man who, you decide, knows more about the subject than you do; there is a humble, upward-gazing group whom you foolishly neglect, who obviously know nothing about it. There is the scowling man right in the middle of the audience. Young, swarthy, with a dark lock of hair falling on his handsome forehead, he is waiting to spring to his feet and challenge you. And there is the local eccentric. At my last meeting the secretary said: "I think I should warn you that there is a lady in a fur coat who will get up and talk about waterfalls."

* * *

Is not all experience like a waterfall? Or cannot the development of the novel be compared to a waterfall? Or, "Just as Niagara—" There are the ceiling-gazers, the umbrella-droppers, the passers of notes. There are the up-and-down nodders and the sideways shakers. There are the bold starers, the fluttering blinkers, the droopers, the screwed-rigids, the readers of the notices on the wall, those with a faint whistling expression, the feckless turners of the heads to the swing door. There are the talkers at the back. But there is one indubitable listener. The secretary. The man or woman who "got" you. He or she sits at the end of the front row, the face shining, the eyes proud, the ears lengthened, with a general varnished glitter of unflagging attention. It is turned on like an electric lamp the moment you start; it is switched off the moment you finish. You are his night's work of art. He applauds loudest, stops suddenly and disappears with the treasurer. And, though you might find out what everyone else thought in the audience, the secretary's opinion you will never, never know.

* * *

It is said to be a consolation of speakers that, if they are not famous speakers, at any rate their fame in other respects has filled the hall. I will illustrate this. I arrived at a Town Hall in the North of England to find an immense placard saying that the workers had invited Mr. V. S. Bridges to address them. "Eeh," said the secretary, "ahm right glad to see ye, Mr. Bridges. We put a phone call through to see what they were sending us and they said you were a famous author. Well, I'd never heard the name and neither had the committee and then my wife comes along and says, when she was lighting the fire on Sunday with the 'Observer'—because there's not enough paper in the 'Worker' to start a good fire—she saw your name: Bridges. She says you wrote a book about Beauty. *Testament of Beauty.* Well, ah don't know nothing about Beau-ty—we're on short time here in the mill—but ahm glad they sent someone down because it looked as though there'd been a mix-up."

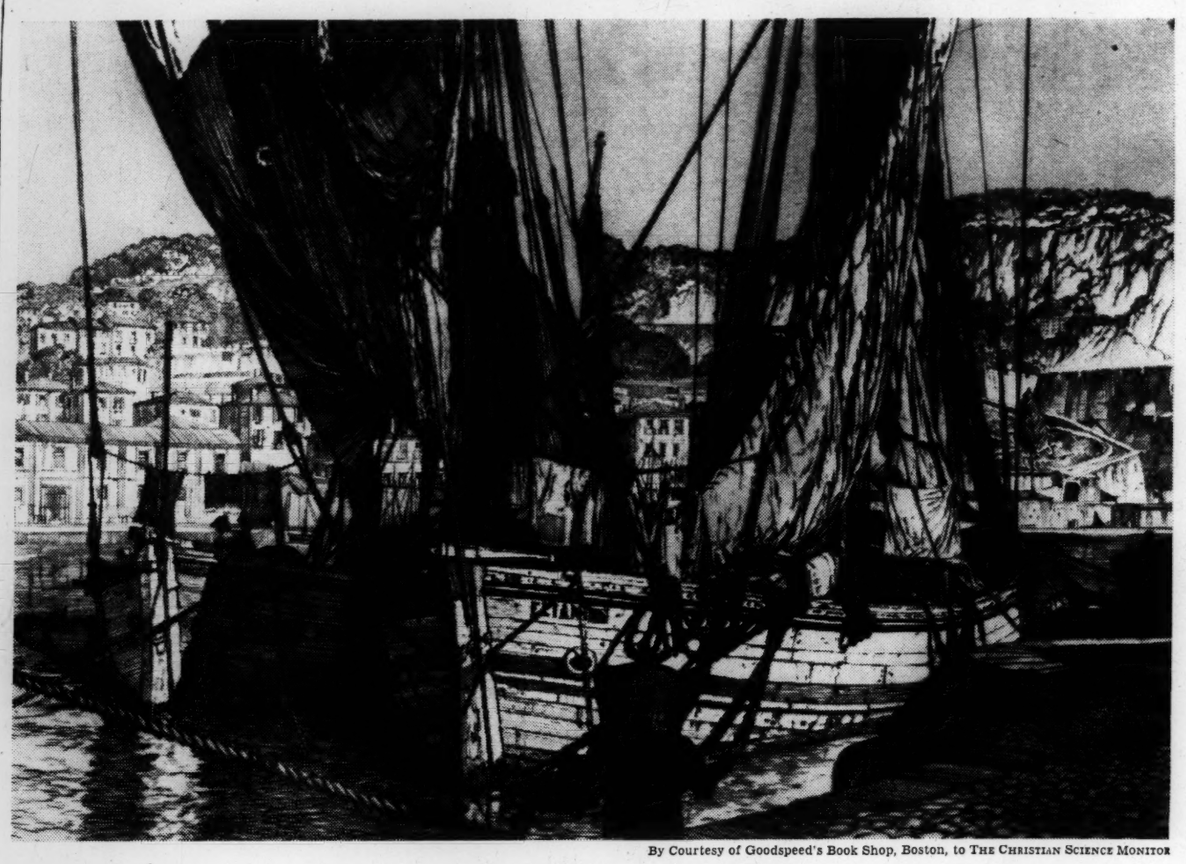
I read Robert Bridges after that, in the train going home, just to see what I might have written.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Sea in Kansas

A tide is running in the wheat, the slow
determined wind drives through the green in low
continuous waves, which seem to glint as bright
as plunging dolphins flashing silver-white
bellies, hypnotically, till we recall
another sea as green, and look for tall
and gleaming fins of sloops—in vain; then we
at last think back through aeons to that sea
whose heavy waves sprang high against this shore—
waves innocent as these of sail and oar.

KENNETH PORTER



By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE HARBOR": *An Etching by Samuel Chamberlain*

THE WORK OF Samuel Chamberlain is well known to print collectors. He has a deep interest in architecture, centering, perhaps, in New England, but ranging over the world, and many of his prints are concerned with the depiction of fine buildings both in the United States and abroad. In addition to this, he has recently given much of his time to the art of photography, and his photographs are now appearing in a number of handsome volumes recording the choicest of the remaining examples of colonial architecture in New England.

In this new print, Mr. Chamberlain turns to the sea front, a comparatively unusual subject for him. Here he seems to be primarily interested in the gradations of light and shade and their contrasting values. As is customary with this artist, the drawing is classically simple.

Justice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS of quickly moving events, much thought is being given to the subject of justice and human rights. Everywhere people are asking: What is justice? What is the just procedure for settling the affairs of the world equitably, and for the benefit of all?

Taking a brief glance through the centuries, do we not find that wars have been waged chiefly because of the selfish desire to possess something which virtually belongs to one's neighbor? Alliances have frequently been made possible only because spoils of war have been promised in advance. Thus, whether conflicts have been confined to local rivalries, or have swept over nations, the vanquished have invariably been expected to accept as inevitable the loss of their possessions.

Have such methods followed in the least degree the just and glorious record of our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who made available to all liberty, freedom, and abundance of good? And has this denial of the Golden Rule aided humanity in becoming victorious over evil, disease, poverty, and death?

Today, in the midst of turmoil, many are turning to Christian Science, seeking in its clear teachings the true concept of justice. And what has Christian Science to offer the world? Can it offer a form of justice which will end war, abolish conflicts, and at the same time overcome sin, sickness, and all evil? Indeed it can. Let us turn for enlightenment to page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. There we read, "The attributes of God are justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on."

Could there be a more rapid transition of thought from the material to the spiritual than that which these words immediately call forth? Who that has ever waged war against his neighbor—whether in his heart through thoughts of hatred, revenge, jealousy, or rivalry, or outwardly through resorting to material methods of strife and evil—has ever understood justice to be an attribute of God? Yet, Christian Science not only teaches but conclusively proves it to be so. Only as we understand God to be universal divine Love, the one cause and creator of man, who is the image and likeness of God, can we correctly apply justice in any and every human problem.

True justice, not enriching one at the expense of another, benefits all. For through obedience to the law of God, health, harmony, happiness, abundance, peace, and love are showered on each child of the one divine Father. Instead of deprivation or loss, justice brings to all right opportunity and a true sense of affluence.

Thus Christian Science shows that a material, false concept of justice has no foundation in the law of God, good. And in any sphere of action, a false, untrue sense needs to be corrected in individual thinking before harmony is made apparent. So is it necessary for men to understand that God "is divine Principle, Love, the universal cause, the only creator, and there is no other self-existence" (*ibid.*, p. 331), in order that justice may be established under divine law in the world.

Now we may ask, how has this understanding of justice aided Christian Scientists in their daily affairs? How has it benefited all those who daily study the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook? Perhaps this beautiful verse from Micah (6:8) will show what this study is giving to great numbers of the world's citizens today: "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Christian Science is indeed showing all who earnestly desire to apply its teachings, that which is good, that which is of God. And through the understanding that God is the divine Father of all, and that man is the likeness of God, justice, mercy, and humility are found to be applicable in all human affairs.

Business men and women have found that as they put into practice what they learn about God, they naturally begin to care for their neighbors, and to treat them justly. Injurious competition, and other business methods which would harm and perhaps destroy their neighbors' success, are seen as errors which hinder their own progress. Beginning to love God more, they also begin to obey the commandment which our great Master, Christ Jesus, said was second only to loving God supremely, namely (Matthew 22:39), "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

These commandments are being obeyed by Christian Scientists in all spheres of human activity, in the home, the workshop, the factory, as they serve their fellow men in small or great capacities. And what is the result? As they maintain clear, spiritual thinking, health is improved, success is assured, and homes are made happy and secure. For they are learning to obey the requirement "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with . . . God."

What a glorious promise this holds forth for the peoples of the world today who seek a just and right solution of human problems! And its realization is within reach of all through the inspired teachings of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Rechtvaardigheid

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

IN DEZE DAGEN van snel voortschrijdende gebeurtenissen worden aan het onderwerp: rechtvaardigheid en menschelijke rechten veel gedachten gewijd. Overal vragen de menschen zich af: Wat is rechtvaardigheid? Wat is de juiste manier van handelen om de wereldsche aangelegenheden op onpartijdige wijze en tot ieders bestwil te regelen?

Toont een korte blik op de achter ons liggende eeuwen ons niet, dat oorlogen voornamelijk werden gevoerd als gevolg van de zelfzuchtige begeerte om iets te bezitten, dat feitelijk aan onzen naaste toebehoort? Bondgenootschappen zijn menigmaal alleen mogelijk geworden, wanneer van te voren een oorlogsbuit werd beloofd. Hetzij de conflicten zich beperkt hebben tot plaatselijken wedijver, hetzij zij zich uitgestrekt hebben over volkeren, altijd werd van de overwonnenen verwacht, dat zij het verlies hunner bezittingen als onvermijdelijk zouden beschouwen.

Hebben dergelijke handelwijzen zich ook maar eenigermate gehouden aan het rechtvaardige en heerlijke voorbeeld van onzen grooten Wegwijzer, Christus Jezus, die bevrijding, vrijheid en een overvloed van het goede voor alle menschen bereikbaar heeft gemaakt? En heeft dit loochenen van den Gulden Regel de menschheid geholpen om over het kwaad, over ziekte, armoede en dood te zegevieren?

Te midden van al de onrust van den tegenwoordigen tijd wenden velen zich tot Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] en trachten zij in deze begrijpelijke leer het juiste begrip van rechtvaardigheid te krijgen. En wat kan Christian Science de wereld aanbieden? Heeft zij een vorm van rechtvaardigheid te bieden, die een einde zal maken aan oorlogen, die conflicten zal oplossen en terzelfdertijd zonde, ziekte en alle kwaad zal overwinnen? Dat kan zij inderdaad. Het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] door Mary Baker Eddy, geeft ons op bladzijde 465 meer licht hierover. Wij lezen daar: „De kenmerkende eigenschappen van God zijn rechtvaardigheid, barmhartigheid, wijsheid, goedheid, enzoovoort."

Kan er voor ons denken een snellere overgang van het stoffelijke tot het geestelijke zijn, dan deze woorden terstond wekken? Kan iemand, die ooit strijd heeft gevoerd tegen zijn naaste—hetzij in zijn hart door gedachten van haat, wraakzucht, afgunst of wedijver, hetzij uiterlijk door zijn toevlucht te nemen tot stoffelijke vormen van strijd en kwaad—ooit begrepen hebben, dat rechtvaardigheid een kenmerkende eigenschap is van God? En toch leert Christian Science dit niet alleen, maar zij bewijst het op overtuigende wijze. Alleen wanneer wij begrijpen, dat God de universeele, goddelijke Liefde is, de ééne oorzaak en schepper van den mensch, die het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods is, kunnen wij rechtvaardigheid toepassen in de menschelijke problemen, welke die ook zijn mogen.

Ware rechtvaardigheid, die niet den eenen mensch verrijkt ten koste van den anderen, is allen ten zegen. Want door gehoorzaamheid aan Gods wet worden gezondheid, harmonie, geluk, overvloed, vrede en liefde over elk kind van den éénen goddelijken Vader uitgestort. In plaats van ontbering en verlies brengt rechtvaardigheid aan iedereen de juiste mogelijkheden en den waren zin van overvloed.

Christian Science toont dus aan, dat een stoffelijk, valsch begrip van rechtvaardigheid niet gebaseerd is op de wet van God, het goede. In ieder veld van arbeid moet een valsch, onwaar begrip in het individueele denken worden rechtgezet, voordat harmonie aan het licht komt. Het is daarom noodig, dat de menschen leeren begrijpen, dat God is „het goddelijk Beginsel, Liefde, de universeele oorzaak, de eenige schepper en er is geen ander zelfstandig bestaan" (*id.* blz. 331), wil, onder de goddelijke wet, rechtvaardigheid in de wereld gevestigd worden.

Hier zou de vraag gesteld kunnen worden: hoe heeft dit begrijpen van rechtvaardigheid Christian Scientisten in hun dagelijksche aangelegenheden geholpen? Hoe is het allen tot nut geweest, die dagelijks den Bijbel te zamen met het Christian Science leerboek bestudeeren? Misschien zal het volgende schoone Bijbelwoord uit Micha (6:8) toonen, wat deze studie heden aan een groot aantal van de bewoners dezer aarde schenkt: „Hij heeft u bekend gemaakt, o mensch! wat goed is; en wat eischt de Heere van u, dan recht te doen en weldadigheid lief te hebben en ootmoediglijk te wandelen met uwen God?" Aan allen, wier ernstig verlangen het is deze leer in toepassing te brengen, toont Christian Science inderdaad wat goed is, wat van God is. En door het begrijpen, dat God aller goddelijke Vader en de mensch de gelijkenis Gods is, blijkt, dat rechtvaardigheid, barmhartigheid en ootmoed in alle menschelijke aangelegenheden kunnen worden toegepast.

In de zakenwereld hebben mannen en vrouwen bevonden, dat zij, wanneer zij in toepassing brengen, wat zij van God leeren, vanzelf beginnen hun naaste lief te hebben en rechtvaardig jegens hen te handelen. Schadelijke concurrentie en andere wijzen van zaken-doen die het welslagen van hun naasten zouden schaden en misschien wel te niet doen, worden als dwalingen gezien, die hun eigen vooruitgang in den weg staan. Wanneer zij beginnen God meer lief te hebben, beginnen zij ook dat gebod te gehoorzamen, waarvan onze groote Meester, Christus Jezus, gezegd heeft, dat enkel het groote gebod—God boven alles lief te hebben—hooger stond, namelijk (Matth. 22:39): „Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven."

Christian Scientisten gehoorzamen deze geboden op elk gebied van werkzaamheid—in het huisgezin, de werkplaats, de fabriek—waar zij hun medemenschen in de een of andere hoedanigheid dienen. En wat is hiervan het gevolg? Naarmate zij helder en geestelijk denken, verbetert hun gezondheid, is hun welslagen verzekerd, wordt hun gezin gelukkig en is het veilig. Want zij leeren aan den eisch te voldoen „recht te doen en weldadigheid lief te hebben en ootmoediglijk te wandelen met . . God."

Welk een heerlijke belofte biedt dit heden aan alle volkeren der aarde, die een rechtvaardige en juiste oplossing zoeken voor de menschelijke problemen! En door de geïnspireerde leer van Christian Science ligt de verwezenlijking er van binnen ieders bereik.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Thirty-Five Years Ago in a Dutch Village

MY EARLIEST RECOLLECTIONS go back thirty-five years to a silent street in a small urban community of the Netherlands. One side of the street was deeply shaded in summertime by a row of mulberry trees whose branches projected from an adjacent orchard over the top of a crumbling stone wall. At one time men must have passed in and out of that garden through a low door cut in the wall under a sculptured arch, but in my days that door was never opened. The orchard lay abandoned and neglected, a desert of weeds and rank grass. Boys carved their initials and those of their sweethearts in the worm-eaten door and used the wall as a rampart in games and street battles. Everything inside the orchard, the summer-house, the fountains, the ornamental benches, was given over to decay, but to us it was a world of miracles. . . .

At the end of the street, rising like a steep mountain from the plain, appeared the green earthworks of a dismantled military fort. Its moats had been dry a hundred years and the sharp pikes on its encircling palisades had been twisted into inoffensive rings, or entirely removed by successive generations of boys eager to climb to the bastion's summit for a view of the river with its endless procession of flat-bottomed ships, steamboats and fishing rafts. On the farther shore, under a blue sky dotted with disklike clouds, the immense panorama of Brabant's friendly villages extended as far as the eye could reach both to east and west. You picked out the church steeples and windmills which protruded like marble needles and thimbles from the foliage of beech and birch, and prided yourself on knowing the names of the communes to which they belonged. From our observation post on the crest of the fort those hamlets with their white cottages and red roofs looked as tiny and as neatly arranged as children's toys on the festive table of Saint Nicholas' Eve. In midsummer our bastion hill was for a few weeks transformed into a magic mountain of color. Then, patches of buttercups and wild sorrel, lady's-smock and daisies, streaked with ribbons of blood-red poppies, covered its flanks with a carpet that rippled softly in the river breeze. . . . Facing the abandoned orchard, across the cobblestone roadway, stood a line of nine unpretentious houses of red brick, all alike in outer appearance, except that the windows of the structure in the middle of the row were devoid of curtains. In its shallow porch above the entrance hung a signboard with this inscription painted in vivid letters of black on white: HERE IS A SCHOOL WITH THE BIBLE. THE FEAR OF THE LORD IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM.—From "Days of Our Years," by PIERRE VAN PAASSEN. (New York: Hillman-Curl.)

May—After Rain

White clouds sail the rain-washed sky.
Lilting their trembling notes
The orioles flash by.
The lane is a fragrant mystery—
And low sweet blossoming boughs
Have brushed my face.
Here on this grassy rise
I will stay my pony's pace,
And will linger in the warm caress
Of the sunlight's sudden loveliness.
O new-born earth!
Hold to your green throbbing breast
This breathless Primavera hour
Close in a golden rest!
A Botticelli blue—the distant sea:
Tender and misted,
Even she doth seem
To pause in timeless innocence
To rest and dream.

ENID GOSS LOWE

A Contemporary Critic Reviews "Wuthering Heights"

WE LOOK UPON *Wuthering Heights* as the flight of an impatient fancy fluttering in the very exultation of young wings; sometimes beating against its solitary bars, but turning, rather, to exhaust, in a circumscribed space, the energy and agility which it may not yet spend in the heavens—a youthful story, written for oneself in solitude, and thrown aside till other successes recall the eyes to it in hope. In this thought let the critic take up the book: lay it down in what thought he will, there are some things in it he can lay down no more.

Not a subordinate place or person in this novel but bears more or less the stamp of high genius. . . . One looks back at the whole story as to a world of brilliant figures in an atmosphere of mist; shapes that come out upon the eyes, and burn their colors into the brain, and depart into the enveloping fog. . . . In the early efforts of unusual genius there are not seldom unconscious felicities which mature years may look back upon with envy. The child's hand wanders over the strings. It cannot combine them in the chords and melodies of manhood; but its separate notes are perfect in themselves, and perhaps sound all the sweeter for the Æolean discords from which they come.

We repeat, that there are passages in this book of *Wuthering Heights* of which any novelist, past or present, might be proud. Open the first volume . . . there are few things in modern prose to surpass these pages for native power. We cannot praise too warmly the brave simplicity, the unaffected air of intense belief, the admirable combination of extreme likelihood of the rarest originality, the nice provision of the possible even in the highest effects of the supernatural, . . . the exquisite but unconscious art with which the chiaro-scuro of the whole is managed, and the ungenial frigidity of place, time, weather, and persons; is made to heighten the unspeakable pathos of one ungovernable outburst.

The *thinking out* of some of these pages is the masterpiece of a poet, rather than the hybrid creation of the novelist. The mass of readers will probably yawn over the whole; but, in the memory of those whose remembrance makes *fame*, the images in these pages will live—when every word that conveyed them is forgotten—as a recollection of things *heard and seen*. This is the highest triumph of description.—From a Review by SYDNEY DOBELL, in "The Palladium." (London: September, 1850.)

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Alert Minutemen Guard Massachusetts Forests from Border to Border

By a Staff Photographer

A Wisp of Smoke Rising From Trees Means Instant Action by Way of the New Radio Telephone System

1. Lookout on duty in observation tower at Harvard, Mass., radio telephoning the discovery of a wisp of smoke rising from the midst of an adjacent forest. In a matter of moments apparatus will be on the way to the scene.

2. One of 14 forest fire fighting trucks recently bought by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

3. Forest rangers at small fire in woods in North Lancaster, Mass.

4. Trees felled in North Lancaster by the hurricane of last September, which are said to constitute the danger now.

5. E. M. Saunders, dispatcher, "charting" the position of a fire discovered from the observation tower.

6. Observation tower at Harvard, Mass., one of many in Massachusetts equipped with two-way radio telephone.

7. The warning found in all wooded sections, posted by the Commissioner of Conservation of Massachusetts, as a preventative measure.

8. Headquarters of Massachusetts Forestry Fire Station at North Lancaster, Mass. The fire patrol, ready to answer a call. Left to right: George Weatherby, F. R. Stone, district forest warden; Walter B. Good, E. M. Saunders, dispatcher.

The map in the center shows the strategic points where two-way radio telephones are installed in Massachusetts Fire Observation Towers.

Radio Phones Save Forests At Least Half

Fifty fire towers have two-way system in Bay State—Own sets made by department.

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Loss in forest fires that burned in several places in Massachusetts recently would have been at least twice as heavy were it not for the new two-way radio telephones just installed in many of the 50 fire observation towers scattered through the 8,266 square miles of Massachusetts.

Credit is thus given by Maxwell C. Hutchins, State Fire Warden, to radio for co-ordination of activities of fire fighters that has been found so essentially necessary in combatting forest fires, more especially since the hurricane of last September left a greater hazard in the woodlands. "Speed is the thing that counts most, where a forest fire is concerned," he said. "At the recent Sterling forest fire 16 pieces of apparatus were at the scene within 15 minutes of its discovery —thanks to radio telephone."

15 Minutes Saved

A saving estimated at 15 minutes is made by using radiophone, as compared with the ordinary type of telephone, it is found by recent tests. This saving—vital in many cases—is made between the time the first smoke is sighted by a watchman, and the actual arrival of apparatus at the scene.

With radio telephone in towers at strategic points throughout the State, instant contact can be made with other tower observers, and with district fire wardens, who have radio telephones in their cars. Under the old system, it was often necessary to wait many precious minutes while a country telephone operator came in from the garden to answer the buzz signal or an equally slow subscriber answered his phone. The radio telephone reaches men who are waiting for just that thing, and does it instantly.

The Department of Conservation has recently secured 14 new forest fire fighting trucks, each with a 275-gallon tank for water, and two pumps with 3,000 feet of hose. The pumps can be used for the tanked water or for water in a near-by stream or pond. One other truck has also been added, a 10-wheel drive truck with a tank of 1,000 gallons capacity, in three sections, and two pumps. This truck is so built that it can be driven into the brush to the close proximity of a fire. It carries 1,000 feet of hose.

Truck Mows Trees Down

Designed by Charles L. Cherry, superintendent of the Myles Standish State Forest, especially to battle large forest fires, this powerful vehicle has both front- and rear-end drive, and has a "battleship" prow of heavy plate, reinforced with heavy steel frame. Heavy steel plate extends all along the sides with lower and upper rub rails to push trees aside. A tree with a six-inch trunk is no obstacle to this "fire engine." An eight-cylinder V-type engine furnishes the motive power.

The idea of experimenting with radio telephones in the fire observation towers—like so many other essential things today—originated from amateur radio "hams." Radio amateurs occasionally visiting the towers in the woods with their portable five-meter equipment were successful in contacting other amateurs at varying distances, both on the ground and in other fire towers.

Short-Wave Coverage

During 1936 the Massachusetts Department of Conservation tried out the plan in the fire towers of Plymouth County. It was successful and today about 5,000 square miles of the State are covered by a network of short-wave radio telephones, made to order by Earl S. Whiddon, radio supervisor for the Department of Conservation. The sets are installed in the towers in March and removed in November.

These sets were hardly functioning when the Federal Communications Commission took the Forestry Service out of the general experimental class of station, making a totally new design of equipment a necessity before additional licenses would be granted for new stations. It also made changes necessary in all the original set-ups, as that apparatus was now declared obsolete. Federal inspection at regular intervals is made to check up on equipment meeting United States requirements and operators being licensed.

But Mr. Whiddon tackled the job without delay, working in the garage of the Department of Conservation on First Street, Cambridge, long hours daily and turning out a set a week.

Early in the experimental work it was found that something special was needed for the Forest Service—something that was not readily available as evidenced by the recipt of bids and widespread inquiries. In fact, the cost of equipping five towers and three mobile units greatly exceeded the total money appropriated.

Department Makes Own

In order that the experiment might be successfully tested, and to secure the greatest coverage of this system on an economical basis, it was determined that the apparatus should be constructed under supervision of the Department.

The labor problem was solved in securing the services of three

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tolls Favored For Superways In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., May 20 (AP)—A proposal to use tolls to help finance speedy construction of superhighways in Connecticut goes to the General Assembly, probably next week, with the blessing of a legislative committee.

Late yesterday the Roads, Rivers, and Bridges Committee voted approval of tolls for the $20,000,000 Merritt Parkway across Fairfield County and also approved bills providing for the construction of toll bridges across the Thames River at New London and the Connecticut River at Hartford.

The Committee approved bill would authorize the Highway Commissioner to erect a 10-cent toll station at Greenwich, where New York's Hutchinson River Parkway runs into the Merritt Parkway, and to proceed "immediately" with the construction of the first link o fthe proposed Wilbur L. Cross Highway.

This road, designed to bisect the State and provide a high speed through route from New York to Boston, would connect with the Merritt Parkway by means of a bridge over the Housatonic between Stratford and Milford, the Fairfield County line.

Receipts from the tolls—the bill provides for the eventual establishment of other toll stations—would be used to build the highway and the measure would allow issuance of bonds up to $12,000,000 if toll receipts and an annual allocation of 5 per cent from the regular highway fund were insufficient.

Toll stations would not be erected except in places where an alternative free route was available to motorists.

New England in the Navy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 20 (AP)—Four years of study ashore and afloat will end with June week for 40 midshipmen from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire, who are members of this year's graduating class at the naval academy.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather this afternoon, showers toward evening; showers tonight and Sunday, slightly cooler Sunday; lowest temperatures tonight near 50, gentle to moderate north to northeast and east winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with scattered showers today and tomorrow; slightly cooler today.

Maine: Fair, with increasing cloudiness tomorrow followed by scattered light rain in afternoon or at night; not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair, somewhat cooler in southern portion today; cloudy with scattered rain tomorrow.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, scattered showers today and tomorrow, slightly cooler in interior today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	51	Minneapolis	64	60
Bermuda	74	68	New Orleans	70	66
Chicago	66	64	New York	66	64
Denver	44	44	Norfolk	66	60
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	66	64
Kansas City	66	64	St. Louis	68	66
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	76	70	Washington	66	66

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T. May 20.
B—Minimum, May 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:00 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 1:09 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 1:45 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 1:57 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m., Sunday.

Hope of Avoiding Forest Fires Due To Damp Weather

Damp weather conditions today encouraged expectations that the week end might be forest fire-less, with more than twoscore fires which blackened several hundred acres of Massachusetts woodlands yesterday reported extinguished.

Strict watch was being kept, however, and extra patrols will be put on should the weather turn hot and dry during today or Sunday, Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, declared.

One dwelling was destroyed in Billerica yesterday by a blaze which swept over 10 acres before it was controlled by town firemen, volunteers, and CCC men. In Acton, a fire was checked 1,000 feet away from a dynamite magazine of a chemical producing corporation. As smaller fires at Brimfield, Stoughton, Wayland, and Canton were being put under control, flames at Pelham, just inside the New Hampshire line, endangered several farm buildings, burning over acres of slash and brush before they were controlled with assistance called from Dracut and Tyngsboro, Mass.

Annual Meetings For Unitarians

Assembling from all parts of the United States and Canada, Unitarians will gather in Boston tomorrow for a week of anniversary events, including the annual meetings of the American Unitarian Association and allied societies.

A federal union of the world, as proposed by Clarence K. Streit, will be one of many topics under discussion at the meetings, including such other subjects as the proposed embargo on war materials to Japan, and temperance as it affects human conditions.

There will be many musical events during the week, including the junior choir festival.

Consideration of Mr. Streit's plan for world union will take place during panel discussions at Tremont Temple Tuesday from 3:15 to 5:15 p. m. A summary of the discussions will be broadcast by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, former member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission on Wednesday from 4:00 to 4:15 p. m. over WEEI.

Preceding the junior choir festival tomorrow will be a youth rally in Arlington Street Church. The anniversary sermon will be preached in the evening in the same Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Caldecott of Los Angeles. The 114th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association will be held Thursdays morning and afternoon in Tremont Temple.

A Free Press, State-Owned? Rights Farce

Meiklejohn of Dartmouth says only rights an individual has come from the State.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 20—State ownership of the press is the answer to the problem of maintaining its freedom from influences tending to color and distort the news, Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn of Dartmouth College declared last night, rather to the surprise of the 250 persons attending an organization meeting of the Western Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee in the Hotel Northampton. Other speakers had spoken of guarding against Government encroachment in this field, although one had favored Government competition in it.

"The press," Professor Meiklejohn, the former President of Amherst College, asserted, "should be owned, managed, and controlled by the State, if we want 'freedom of the press.'"

Already, he continued, the State is "definitely in charge of education in general."

Discussing the influences which now tend to color the presentation of news through the press, Professor Meiklejohn added: "I can't stand the peddling of intelligence for profit—as the press now does through commercial institutions. The State is the only agency that can make a free press."

Talk of the "inalienable rights of the individual," the Professor asserted, is "so much nonsense." The individual, he declared "has no right except through the State."

Prof. Max Lerner of Williams College told the meeting that "the real agencies of opinion here are the radio, the press, and the movies —which are under a combination of barons who will bring back the intellectual ice age . . . We have a laissez faire policy in the press," he added, "which is not freedom. Newspapers and radio chains may not be monopolies but they are not in actual competition."

Professor Lerner stated that he does not advocate Government control of the press because, he said, it does not work out in other countries, but he does favor "a TVA yardstick in the opinion industry."

Prof. Peter Odegard of Amherst presided at the meeting.

State Nears End In Revere Trial

Government evidence will be concluded Monday in the trial of 13 Revere men for conspiracy to maintain a gambling nuisance at the North Shore Garage in Revere, Mass., and the defense will begin in the afternoon. It is expected that former Mayor James M. O'Brien, principal defendant, and Police Chief Edward J. Tighe will take the witness stand to testify before Judge Allan G. Buttrick and a Suffolk Superior Court jury.

Startling testimony may be forthcoming when some of the defendants tell of alleged gambling operations at the North Shore Club, which was raided by State Troopers on May 22, 1937, it is understood.

Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham said he had two more witnesses for the Government. One of these is Lieut Raymond Foley of the State Police, who was assigned to the investigation of vice conditions in Revere following the murder of Louis Gaeta there.

Festival Parades 50 School Bands

WORCESTER, Mass., May 20 (AP)—Five thousand schoolchildren gathered here today and yesterday for the annual New England Music Festival.

The children, glee clubs, bands, orchestras, ensembles, and soloists, came from grammar and high schools in various New England cities.

They began yesterday in nine halls and in the high school athletic field, exhibitions to establish their ratings. The children do not compete but perform before bodies of judges to establish their musical standings, which hold until the next festival.

Last night 17 schools of highest ratings gave a joint public concert in the Municipal Auditorium. Today all the children paraded with 50 bands in line and colorful outdoor drills and exhibitions.

The Waterville, Maine, high school band was late for its audition yesterday—its bus broke down—but got another chance today.

McClure's student band from Groton, Vt., camped in tents in a park. Other groups overcrowded hotels and are cared for in private homes. There is a teacher chaperone for each 20 children.

Hodgson Named Governor By District Rotarians

OSTERVILLE, Mass., May 20 (AP)—Percy Hodgson of Pawtucket, R. I., was elected Governor of the 198th District of Rotary International yesterday at the semi-annual meeting. The District comprises southeastern Massachusetts and part of Rhode Island.

Re-elected were: William R. S. Eaton of Fall River, District Treasurer, and Kimball White of New Bedford, Trustee.

Tree Day Pageant Follows Colorful Float Night at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 20—The music of Igor Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" echoed over the broad lawns of Severance Hill on the Wellesley College campus this afternoon as, in colorful costumes, more than 100 girls joined in the annual Tree Day dance pageant.

The pageant was preceded by an address of welcome by Nancy Reynolds, senior class president, and was followed by the freshmen's rush to their class tree. There is a tradition that if the sophomores reach the tree first—after the signal of the giving of a spade by a sophomore to a freshman—then the freshmen will never be allowed a class cheer, but this dire penalty has never been incurred.

With warm, summer-like breezes arriving just in time for the event, Float Night was celebrated on Lake Waban with great success last night. Crowds of visitors lined the shore to watch the races and the water parade. The subject for all the floats this year was "Alice in Wonderland." Among the best floats were "Advice from a Caterpillar," "The Mad Tea Party," "Painting the White Roses Red," "The Lobster Quadrille," "The Trial of the Knave of Hearts," "Tweedledum and Tweedledee," "Humpty Dumpty," and "The Walrus and the Carpenter."

Accompanying the parade of floats was appropriate music from Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass Suite."

On a grassy slope overlooking the water, the college classes gathered in the dancing light of Japanese lanterns to sing their special songs, before the honorary crews formed the traditional "W" in the middle of the lake, with oars upraised, and sang "The Breezes of Waban."

Cynthia Kilburn of New Bedford served as chairman of the whole celebration and Susan Barrett of Baltimore was the announcer.

Age Benefit Jump Opposed as Risk

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 20 (AP)—W. Arthur Simpson, State Old-Age Assistance Director, said today "any extension of coverage to additional workers or increase in rates" in social security payments "at this time must be regarded as constituting a most severe economic threat to the progress of the Nation."

Such payments, he told the Vermont Hotel Association, "are a heavy tax upon business and private enterprise."

Approximately half the 74,735 employees in Vermont on whom old-age insurance taxes were paid in 1937 earned less than $600 a year, he said. Of the total, 37,244 workers earned under $600 while 25 per cent were in groups earning less than $200.

"In spite of this situation," he added, "Vermont has the lowest per capita expense for general relief and public assistance of any northern state."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The White Steed," comedy by P. V. Carroll. Presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Barry Fitzgerald, Jessica Tandy and George Coulouris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—
"Lucy Stone," drama of women's rights presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Twelve Crowded Hours." 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Uptown—
"Three Smart Girls Grown Up," featuring Deanna Durbin. 1:05, 4:50, 8:35. Also "Dodge City," starring Errol Flynn. 2:40, 6:20, 10:05.

Fine Arts—
"Lucrezia Borgia," with Edwige Feuillere and Gabrillo Bagrio. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Mickey Mouse and the Whalers." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Rose of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Risky Business," with George Murphy, 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat. Also "Sign of the Cross," with Fredric March. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Roland Young and Constance Bennett in "Topper Takes a Trip." Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice and Una Merkel. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Eagle and the Hawk." Scollay 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11 a. m., 1:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"School for Husbands," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Also latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
"The Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen, Warren William, Ellen Drew and Kent Taylor. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "King of the Turf," starring Adolphe Menjou. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor, in "Lucky Night." Orpheum: 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. State: 1:10, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas, Louise Platt and Gene Lockhart. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:15. State: 12, 3, 6, 9.

Exeter—
Florence Rice, Kent Taylor, and Ann Rutherford in "Four Girls in White." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion." 3:25, 6:15, 9:10. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin, Nan Grey, and Helen Parrish in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Walt Disney's "The Ugly Duckling," "Sporting Wings," "Know Your History," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Three Smart Girls Grow Up," featuring Denna Durbin. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Society Smugglers," with Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Persons in Hiding." 10:49 a. m., 2:08, 5:27, 8:46. Also "Stand Up and Fight," featuring Robert Taylor. 9:20 a. m., 12:23, 3:42, 7:01, 9:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:55. Also "Under-Cover Agent," 12:10, 3:55, 7:45. Stage: Nella Goodelle, Eddie Rio & Bros., Stone & Lee, 1:15, 5, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Union Pacific," with Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea and Robert Preston. Fenway: 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. Fenway: 1, 4:35, 8:05. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

University—
"Midnight," with Claudette Colbert. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Torchy Blane in Chinatown." 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." Also "The Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Bros.

Repertory—
"Gerden of the Moon," with Pat Obrien. Also "Blind Alibi," with Richard Dix. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
March, "Second Connecticut" Reeves
Overture to "Raymond" Thomas
Song of India Rimsky-Korsakov
"Ballet of the Hours" from "La Gioconda" Ponchielli
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" Saint-Saëns
Largo Handel
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky
"Estudiantina," Waltzes Waldteufel
"On the Trail" from the "Grand Canyon" Suite Grofé
"Wintergreen for President" from "Of Thee I Sing" Gershwin

Tomorrow

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Overture to "L'Italiana in Algeri" Rossini
Symphony No. 8 in F major, Op. 93 Beethoven
Concerto for Pianforte No. 2 in C minor, Op. 18 Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Selma Kramer
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" Bizet
Song of the Volga Bargemen Arranged by Glazounov
"Knightsbridge" (March), from London Suite Eric Coates

St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset—
Organ recital by George Faxon, assisted by Albert N. Hardy, baritone. 5.

Wellesley College, Billing Hall—
Recital by Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist. Open to the public without charge. 4.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

A Rummage Sale—Tra-la—And What Fun!

Now regardless of whether she's a mother who has to watch every nickel and make her pennies count, or a Back Bay fashionable whose check book balance reveals the fact that she'd have to write out a check in no less than six figures before she could even hope to receive one of those beautiful colored notices that shriek "Overdrawn" . . . the appeal of a "Rummage Sale" is the same! And they immediately put everything aside and plan on looking in on it. Only for a few minutes, they promise; but it inevitably turns out to be much much longer, if not the entire day. Such is its fascination.

And when the doors of Horticultural Hall are thrown open at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning, they'll open on as wide an assortment of "jumbles" as any local sale has ever opened on. For, under the direction of its President, Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, members of the Charlotte Cushman Club have been working for weeks for this charitable organization's first sale.

Rummage sales don't just happen, as so many people think. There has been much good solid work of asking, collecting, assembling, and pricing before things are ready. Somebody (in fact a good many somebodies!) had to donate all the stuff in the beginning, and in case you don't already know . . . women aren't exactly any too anxious to dispose of their belongings.

The casual customer only sees the results, and if you arrive promptly at 10, then you get a bird's-eye view of everything in as apple-pie order as your Aunt Etta's top dresser drawer. But look quickly, for 15 minutes later the party presents a far different picture. For you see this is once when a woman can shop as she likes. We mean, inasmuch as there are very few brand new items, there are naturally no store managers to object, and they're allowed to handle, pick up, look at, feel, and paw over anything they want. And for as long as they like, too. There's a bit of fine figuring in this, though, for just let a woman get an article in her hands, and half the battle of the sale is over. The item will practically sell itself!

Quincyites Invited Out

Quincy citizens were invited today to "explore" the 100-acre Faxon Park, developed at a cost of $300,000 last year, but so far this season has been unvisited according to the City Park Commissioner, William J. Spargo. The WPA last year developed the natural beauty of the area.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 21

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, May 21

5:00 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, May 22

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 22

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Warmth of a Wool Blanket
The Lightness of a Cotton Sheet

100% WOOL
"NOCTURNE"
SUMMER BLANKETS
by "NORTH STAR"

Nocturnes are perfect blankets for warm weather when only a light covering is needed. They weigh only a little more than a sheet, but they are made of 100% pure fleece wool, closely woven of long-fibred finely spun yarns, and bound at the ends with matching two-inch silk satin ribbon. On sale, third floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call LIBerty 0165.

Colors: ASHES of ROSES, DELFT BLUE, CHAMOIS, EGGSHELL, DUSK ORCHID, ROSE PINK, GREEN, FRENCH BLUE, WHITE.

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Stearns
BOSTON

Easy There

By a Staff Artist

City Women in a Civilized World Go Rummaging

When debutantes and dowagers go "second-hand" in their shopping—for a worthy cause. At 10 a. m. next Tuesday when the doors of Horticultural Hall swing open upon the Charlotte Cushman Club's rummage sale of charity the scene inside will be something like this. Treasures that have been reposing in attics high above fashionable Back Bay drawing rooms will have been dusted off to bask in the glow of public attention again.

Radcliffe to Try Student Faculty

The formation of an undergraduate faculty has recently been discussed and decided upon at Radcliffe. It will be similar to the one founded at Harvard's Phillips Brooks House a year ago, the aim of which is to enable underprivileged high school graduates to continue their studies as "tutees" under college students as "tutors."

Harvard, which has refused applications from girls who have wished instruction under this system, is now announcing to the 16 high schools and approximately 25 settlement houses with which it is in constant direct contact, that Radcliffe is ready to accept these applications.

Miss Mildred Sherman, Assistant Dean at Radcliffe, and Miss Harriet Parker, Assistant Director of the Radcliffe Appointment Bureau, who presided at the student faculty organization meeting, decided that the limit of tutors for the first year should be set at 20. Already, a large number of students have volunteered as tutors, and they will be chosen by the newly formed Radcliffe Undergraduate Faculty Board according to their academic standing and leisure.

Wage-Hour Prosecutions

Cases of seven Massachusetts firms which have allegedly violated provisions of the national wages and hours act will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury next week by M. Coles, Special Assistant United States Attorney and J. J. Cooney, regional Attorney of the Boston office.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, May 21

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Program.
3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"The Living Bible: "Stories of the Prophet Elijah."
4:30 p. m.—"World of Song."
5:30 p.m.—Pathways to Peace.
5:45 p. m.—Songs of Twilight.
6:00 p. m.—"Quakers in World Service." Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee.

For Monday, May 22

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science."
8:30 p. m.—Bulletin for DX'ers.
9:00 p. m.—"Modern Radio — Television."

Worcester Cuts Close Schools To Six-Year-Olds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 20—Because of a cut of $50,000 in the budget of the School Department by the City Council, that Department has ordered a program of retrenchment which will result in hundreds of parents being deprived of the option of starting their children to school between the ages of 5 and 6 years.

Whereas the State law does not require children to start schooling before 7, a plan has been in vogue in this City for decades whereby parents could start their children in the kindergarten at 5 and in the first grade at 6.

Because the cut in the School Department's budget, however, had made some retrenchment necessary in order for the Department to operate within its appropriation, Superintendent of Schools Walter S. Young has ordered the closing of kindergartens and first grades in schools where there are not sufficient pupils for full classes.

This will mean that a number of youngsters will have to wait from six months to a year before starting school, unless their parents are able and willing to accompany them to schools in districts other than the ones in which they reside.

Mr. Young said that the closing of school rooms under this program will necessitate the dropping of certain substitute teachers but that no permanent teachers will be affected.

Boston and New England Join In Drive for Ocean Commerce

America's export and import trade, and its importance to all of the people is to be impressed on the public tomorrow, and all through next week as Boston and New England join with other communities throughout the nation in observing National Foreign Trade Week.

Shipping men, Government experts, port officials and business executives have been radiocasting talks on foreign trade for the past two or three weeks. More are scheduled during the week itself, all sponsored by the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Boston's chief meeting will be the luncheon Monday noon at the Chamber, called by port organizations for the threefold purpose of observing Foreign Trade Week, Maritime Day and as a testimonial to Capt. Charles C. Soule, who is to retire from active duty with the Navy in June, because of his efforts in behalf of the port of Boston, while stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

J. Bartlett Richards, United States Trade Commissioner from Manila, Philippine Islands, is to address a foreign trade meeting at Portland, Maine, under auspices of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, at noon Monday. At the same hour, in Worcester, Mass., John Abbink, President of the Business Publishers International Corporation of New York is to speak at a meeting sponsored by the Foreign Trade Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

It has been said that without foreign trade, grass would be growing in many Boston streets. Records show that from the time America was discovered until three centuries had passed, this country was nourished almost exclusively from the sea. Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the American President Lines, and a native of Boston, is authority for the statement that America was host to a merchant marine of fishermen from the old world for nearly 100 years before the continent was settled and even before the Puritans had come to Salem in 1628, this country had turned out its first overseas vessel.

This ship, the Virginia, was hewn out of the forest and put together by members of the Popham Colony at the mouth of Maine's Kennebec River in 1607, and the next year crossed to Plymouth, England, with a cargo of salt fish and furs, and a few passengers, he said.

If imports ceased, the effect on most of the population would be quickly felt, steamship men point out. Our rubber factories would be compelled to shut down until we could find a substitute. Doors of our automotive plants would close. We would watch the gasoline stations become deserted, and wonder what we could do with the factory men, garage men, service and repair men, and the thousands of other people who would become a far greater army of unemployed than has ever been seen before. And this includes longshoremen, brokers, checkers, truckers, office workers, freight handlers, and scores of other lines.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Dancepators"	World Fair speakers ..	Youth Meets Govern-	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Dancepators"	NBC Dance Orchestra..	ment: student quiz on	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "What Price Amer-	Network program	Vocational Training ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 ica?"; talk; drama	Dance Interlude	"Three Cheers"; trio ..	Sport program	News Service .....
6:00 News; speaker	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:15 Harvard program	Fred Hoey; talk.....	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization ...	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 **Americans at Work:**	"Message of Israel"....	"Dick Tracy"; chil-	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	Insurance talk .....
7:15 **interviews**	"Message of Israel"...	dren's sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	News Service .....
7:30 John Cole's Orch..	"Jim's Question Bee"...	"Let's Go to Work":	Joe Fraserto's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch...
7:45 John Cole's Orch..	"Jim's Question Bee"...	Herbert Hadel	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"; sketch .
8:00 Johnny Green's	Jack Harris's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	**WOR Concert Orchestra;**	Male Quartet .....
8:15 Orch.; sketch ...	from London	Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	**soloists**	"Top Tunes" .....
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show: Neighbor	"Roller Derby"	"A Night at the Met-
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	Boys; chorus: orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	ropolitan" .....
9:00 "Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	"A Night at the Met-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	**Gov. John W. Bricker,**	ropolitan" .....
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Musical Rendezvous"	**Ohio, and John D. M.**	"America's Top Band"
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy ..	"Cafe Continental" ...	**Hamilton,** talks	"America's Top Band"
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Allen Roth's Orchestra..	**Arch Obler's Plays:**	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
10:15 vocalist: quintet;	Allen Roth's Orchestra..	**"Crazytown"**	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Sonny James' Orchestra	**North Shore Music Fes-**	News Service .....
10:45 Barry Wood, songs.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Sonny James' Orchestra	**tival from Evanston,**	Jerry Franklin's Orch..
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather	News Service	**Illinois**	Bill McDonald's Orch..
11:15 Sports; music	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch..
11:30 Jan Garber's Orch.	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Johnny Messner's Orch.	MacFarland Twins	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Jan Garber's Orch.	Vincent Lopez' Orch....	Johnny Messner's Orch.	MacFarland Twins	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	Religious service .....
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock".	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	Sacred Music .....
9:30 Aubade for Strings.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Caravan"; organ; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra .....
9:45 Aubade for Strings.	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; choir	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra .....
10:00 Church of the Air	NBC Dance Band	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Barry McKinley, songs..	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service .....
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Russian Melodies"	"Music for Today"	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Russian Melodies"	"Variations"	tist Church service....	Lithuanian program ..
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Lithuanian program ..
11:15 Service	World Fair speakers....	St. Paul's Service.....	tist Church service ...	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner" .....
11:45 Service	quartet	St. Paul's Service.....	tist Church service....	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 News Service	**Music Hall: Radio**	Drama; music	Student Radio Club ...	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 Program Previews .	**version of "Don Gio-**	Drama; music	Student Radio Club ...	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake Choir	**vanni" with symphony**	**University of Chicago**	Italian string music...	The Italian Hour.....
12:45 and organ	**orchestra and chorus.**	**Round Table**	Italian string music...	The Italian Hour.....
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Waterloo Junction":	Religious program	Manhattefs orchestra .	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Organ recital	Norman Cloutier's Or-	News Service	World's Fair speakers	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 Choral music	chestra	"Gypsy Moods"	World's Fair speakers	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 **National Maritime**	**Magic Key: Symphony**	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	**Maritime Day Celebra-**	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15 **Day: Gov. Salton-**	**Orch.; Frank Black,**	Fanny's"; variety	**tion: Gov. Saltonstall;**	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30 **stall; Sen. Walsh;**	**cond.; Laurette Taylor;**	Barry McKinley, songs	**Senator Walsh; Mayor**	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45 **others; music**	**Vicente Gomez**	"The Kidoodlers"	**Tobin; others**	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00 **Columbia Symphony**	National Fed. of Music	"Sunday Drivers"; solo	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine".....
3:15 **Orchestra; Howard**	Clubs; choir recital...	ists: orchestra	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels .....
3:30 **Barlow, conductor;**	News; talk	"Name the Place".....	Mount Herman School ..	Scandinavian Melodies .
3:45 **comment**	"Poppy Day"; talk	"Name the Place".....	Choir recital	Scandinavian Melodies .
4:00 King George's	"National Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade" ..	"Haven of Rest"	"Around the Town".....
4:15 speech at Ottawa ..	"National Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade" ..	"Haven of Rest"	"Around the Town".....
4:30 Junior Choir Fes-	"Tapestry Musicale" ...	**"The World Is Yours";**	El Paso Troupadours;	"Around the Town".....
4:45 tival	"Tapestry Musicale"	**dramatization**	Las Tapatias Trio	Dramatization .....
5:00 "Meet the Author"	Woody Herman's Orch.	**Massing of Colors at**	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
5:15 "Just Dogs"	Woody Herman's Orch..	**Washington Cathedral**	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
5:30 Ben Bernie and	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
5:45 All the Lads	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
6:00 **"Silver Theater";**	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service .....
6:15 **dramatization**	Speaker; music	prano; organ	variety program	Music; Baseball .....
6:30 **"Gateway to Holly-**	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization .....
6:45 **wood"**	edy; vocalist; orch...	Baseball comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Dramatization .....
7:00 **'People's Platform';**	Marcella Uhl, songs....	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	Insurance talk .....
7:15 **informal discussion**	News from Washington	**vocalists; orchestra**	"Curtain Calls"	Gospel songs .....
7:30 **Screen Guild Show:**	**Radio Guild Dramas:**	"Bandwagon"; Dick Jur-	Polly Jenkins' Boys	"Cowboy Caravan".....
7:45 **drama; music**	**"Fish Widowers"**	gens' Orchestra	Sports talk	"Cowboy Caravan".....
8:00 "Dance Hour";	**NBC Orchestra; Hans**	**Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-**	**American Forum of the**	Posselt Ensemble .....
8:15 popular orches-	**Steinberg, conductor** ..	**gen; Donald Dickson;**	**Air: "Governmental**	Posselt Ensemble .....
8:30 tras; vocalists	**NBC Orchestra; Hans**	**Dorothy Lamour; Rosa-**	**Expenditures"; Sens.**	"Sweet Music" .....
8:45 **Cordell Hull**	**Steinberg, conductor**	**lind Russell; orch.**	**Vandenberg and Minton**	Education speaker ....
9:00 **Sunday Evening**	**C. Boyer; G. Page in**	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Arlington Conservatory
9:15 **Hour: Symphony**	**"Lost Horizon"**	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Orchestra .....
9:30 **Orch.; Kirsten**	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45 **Flagstad, soprano.**	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra .....
10:00 **"The President**	News Service	**The Circle: Lawrence**	"Good Will Hour"	"Moods in Music" .....
10:15 **Speaks"; drama**	Jan Savitt's Orchestra .	**Tibbett; Madeleine**	"Good Will Hour"	"Moods in Music" .....
10:30 **"Deep River Boys"**	"Cheerio"; talk; music	**Carroll; Grantland**	"Good Will Hour"	News Service .....
10:45 **William Green** ...	"Cheerio"; talk; music	**Rice; orchestra**	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Clas-
11:00 News; music	News; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album" .....
11:15 Teagarden's Orch..	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch...	"Pages from the Clas-
11:30 Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch...	sical Album" .....
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch ...	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; play..	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics ..	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life".....	"The Woman's Page"	News Service .....
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue'; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs ..	Italian string music....	Sports; weather; tides .
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday" ...	Home Hour: Rex Mau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music ...	Dave Ballentine, songs.
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ...	pin's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News ...	**"The Monitor News"...**
1:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Farm Radio News	Don Artiste, pianist....	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Road of Life".....	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	Male quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Voice of Experience"...	"Classical Album" .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ..	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Sport reports	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Sport comment	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Accordiana	"Classical Album" .....
2:45 **Harry Hopkins,**	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00 **Secy. of Commerce**	Network program	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports .....
3:15 News Service	Network sports	"Ma Perkins"; sketch .	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 Bill Elliot, songs .	Network sports	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports .....
3:45 Network program ...	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light" ...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 Community Bulletin	American Retail Fed-	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports .....
4:15 C. Hector's Orch. ..	eration Convention	"Stella Dallas"; drama	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch. ..	"Escorts and Betty" ...	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports .....
4:45 Rhythmaires; orch.	"Escorts and Betty" ...	"Girl Alone"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour	NBC Salon Orchestra;	"Midstream"; drama ...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics" ..
5:15 The Boston Hour	vocalist	Children's program ...	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 Network speaker ..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Billy and Betty"	Sports reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; talk	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Buck Rogers"; sketch.	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Cafe Continental"	Commentator	Insurance talk .....
7:15 "Lum and Abner" ...	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	News Service .....
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	Choir recital; news....	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	"Names in the News" ..	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan" .....
8:00 **"Cavalcade of**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Recorded music	"Cowboy Caravan" .....
8:15 **America": drama**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Carl Hoff's Orchestra..	"Roller Derby"	"Princess of Song" ....
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Silhouette in Blue":	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Take a Note"; solo-	"Around the Town".....
8:45 George Sheldon ..	soloist; orchestra	**prano; symphony orch.**	ists; orchestra	"Around the Town".....
9:00 **Theater: James**	"Time and Tempo"	Phil Spitalny's Orch..	"The First Offender":	"150 Years of Democ-
9:15 **Cagney; Pat O'**	"Time and Tempo"	Phil Spitalny's Orch..	dramatic sketch	racy"; speakers .....
9:30 **Brien in "Angels**	**National Forum: Rep.**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Variety program with
9:45 **With Dirty Faces"**	**Woodrum, Virginia**	Morton Downey, tenor	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	an Irish Lilt" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Fletcher Henderson's Or-	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	chestra	Don Meredith's Orch...
10:30 **President Roosevelt**	**Pres. Roosevelt at Re-**	**President Roosevelt at**	**President Roosevelt at**	News Service .....
10:45 **President Roosevelt**	**tailers' Forum**	**Retailers' Forum**	**Retailers' Forum** ...	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:00 Weather; news ...	News; scores; weather	News Service	Network program	Herbert Marsh's Orch...
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Swinging Strings" ....
11:30 Bobby Hackett's	"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch....	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra.
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch....	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	News Service .....

Representative Values
in our annual

Summer Sale
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Call LIBerty 0165. Third floor.

Irish Linen
Huckaback Towels
$6 dozen

Regularly $8.50. Webb's "Dew Bleach". Damask borders in rose, bowknot, scroll, and all-over block design. Size 18 by 32.

Irish Linen
Glass Towels
$4.80 dozen

Regularly $6. Hemmed, ready for use. Large checks in red, blue, gold, or green. Size 22 by 32.

"Stearns Special" Cotton Sheets and Cases

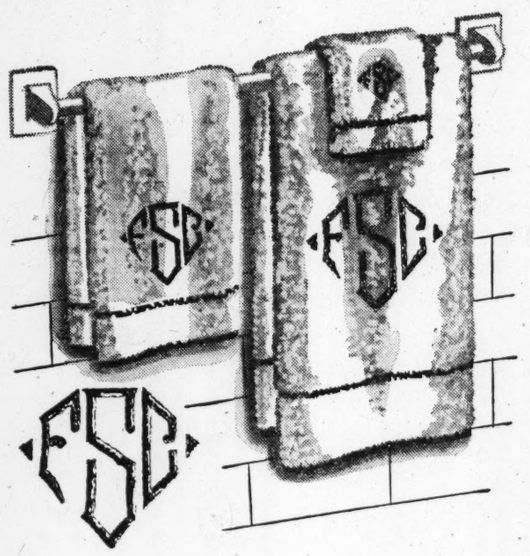
Strong, durable cotton of fine quality that launders beautifully. Scientifically tested for content, construction, and wearing ability. Four- and one-inch hems. Sizes quoted after hems are turned.

	Hemmed Regularly	Hemmed Now	Size	Hemstitched Regularly	Hemstitched Now
Cases	$ .55 each	**$ .42 each**	20½ by 36	$ .70 each	**$ .57 each**
Cases	.60 each	**.47 each**	22 by 63	.75 each	**.62 each**
Sheets	1.95 each	**1.65 each**	63 by 108	2.25 each	**1.95 each**
Sheets	2.25 each	**1.80 each**	72 by 108	2.55 each	**2.10 each**
Sheets	2.40 each	**1.95 each**	81 by 108	2.70 each	**2.25 each**
Sheets	2.60 each	**2.15 each**	90 by 108	2.90 each	**2.45 each**
Sheets	2.40 each	**1.95 each**	72 by 113	2.70 each	**2.25 each**
Sheets	2.75 each	**2.20 each**	90 by 113	3.05 each	**2.50 each**

All sheets and pillow cases purchased during this sale may be machine-monogrammed in a choice of three styles at HALF price.

Stearns
BOSTON

In Our Annual Summer Sale of LINENS



Martex Bath Towels
with or without Machine Monogramming

Solid color bath towels in china blue, straw, peach, rose, or green, exclusive with us in Boston. If machine-embroidered with a 3-letter monogram, allow ten days for delivery. On sale, third floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

TOWELS without the MONOGRAMMING

size 25 x 48, regularly $15 . . . **NOW $10.50 dozen**
size 16 x 28, regularly $6 . . . **NOW $4.50 dozen**
size 22 x 44, regularly $12 . . . **NOW $8.00 dozen**
face cloths, regularly $3 . . . **NOW $1.80 dozen**

Additional MONOGRAMMING PRICES

5-inch monogram worked on a dozen towels regularly $9 for monogramming . . . **NOW $4.50**
3-inch monogram worked on a dozen towels regularly $6.25 for monogramming . . . **NOW $4**
1½-inch monogram on face cloths, regularly $2.65 for monogramming a dozen . . . **NOW $2**

Note: Monogramming orders taken only on towels bought in this sale.

Stearns
BOSTON

Loyalty to American Ideals Demonstrated by Girl Scouts

Four thousand Massachusetts Girl Scouts demonstrated, in symbolic pantomime, their loyalty to American ideals of liberty and self-reliance in a gigantic pageant in Boston Garden this afternoon.

Before an audience of nearly 12,000 other Girl Scouts not only from this State but several other New England States, the youthful actresses portrayed their idealism as it has been applied, first, in the making of America and, second, in the making of modern citizens.

First in Nine Years

It was the first State pageant to be staged by Massachusetts Girl Scouts in nine years and, according to Scout officials, probably the last for nearly another decade.

The girls—training to become "free citizens in a free country"—came here this morning from almost every city and town of the State. They held their first and only general rehearsal at the Garden at 10 a. m., then repeated the performance this afternoon for their fellow-Scouts and about 1,000 parents, friends, and officials at the formal showing.

So popular was the event, according to Scout executives, that the Garden was virtually sold out several days in advance.

The theme of the pageant, which was rehearsed by separate Scout units in their home towns for weeks before the actual presentation today, was preparation by Girl Scouts for self-reliant activity as women citizens.

In the first episode were shown early settlers arriving in various sections of the United States, establishing their homes on the same ideals of individual liberty on which the Girl Scout movement is built.

Scouting Demonstrated

In the second episode, Girl Scouting was pictured in its three age-levels — the Brownies, the Scouts, and the Senior Scouts. Training in homemaking, community work, and outdoor activities were portrayed in successive colorful scenes. In each, the Scouts were shown learning to do things for themselves and others.

In the finale, American flags were massed in the center of the arena and the 4,000 girls sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" and recited the Pledge of Allegiance and the Girl Scout Promise.

The production was entitled, "Toward Bright Horizons," and was produced by Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., 87 Beacon Street, Boston, under the direction of Mrs. Walton S. Redfield of Newton and Mrs. Sargent H. Wellman of Topsfield, former State Commissioner of the Girl Scouts, in co-operation with the present Commissioner, Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn.

Brookline Citizens To Give Views on P. R.

The Brookline committee of citizens and officials created by the recent Town Meeting to study proportional representation and preferential voting will hold a public hearing June 1 to determine public opinion.

Two sessions already have been held by the committee, at which officials of other municipalities told how the system works. Meetings are being held in Town Hall. Judge Harold P. Williams is Chairman.

'Aboard' a Whaler in Scout Pageant

By a Staff Photographer

Girl Scouts at Boston Garden on Reproduction of Lagoda of New Bedford

Front row, left to right: Anne Thomas, Ann Barrett, Norma Peach, Doris Bealane, Caroline Judson. Second row: Dorothy Snell, Jane McGrath, and Emily Meyer, all of New Bedford.

Senate Approves Drydock Project

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Senate has authorized expenditure of $2,545,000 to equip a South Boston naval drydock to repair and recondition warships, including the 45,000-ton battleships recently ordered constructed.

In approving the Boston expenditure the Senate rejected a proposal to spend $3,500,000 of Federal funds toward constructing a $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 drydock in New York for 45,000-ton battleships and the largest commercial ships afloat.

The authorization was contained in the Navy public works bill which was sent back to the House for agreement.

Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee said he expected the House would accept the provision because the House Committee had tabled the New York proposal and reported out a bill for the Boston drydock.

Senator Walsh said the South Boston dock probably would be ready for use within a year if Congress appropriated funds for it in the next deficiency bill. He estimated that from 2,000 to 3,000 workmen would be employed there.

The authorization calls for construction of machine and electric shops, a floating crane, assembly and office building, and grading and filling.

Open House for Marine Fete

With New England railroads running excursion trains to Boston tomorrow, and with motorcars bringing families down to the waterfront, an attendance of more than 200,000 persons is expected for the free program arranged in observance of National Maritime Day. The day commemorates the sailing from Savannah, Ga., of the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, the old combination sail and steamboat Savannah.

Actually, Maritime Day is May 22; but the committee, anticipating the time, is staging the Boston celebration on Sunday, when the entire port will hold open house. Flags, bunting, decorations and welcome signs are already in position on piers, and buildings along the harbor front.

Commodore Wesley Slade of the Sea Scouts has assigned 152 Scouts and 30 officers to assist the Boston police in handling traffic. On the water, the regular anchorages in the upper harbor have been ordered closed on Sunday by the Harbor Master, and all masters of vessels desiring to anchor are directed to drop their mudhooks in the lower harbor areas.

Fireboat displays are scheduled at 11 a. m. off the Army Base, and at 12:30 p. m. off Commonwealth Pier, at which times the public will be shown how many streams of water can be pumped from the harbor and thrown high in the air by one boat at one time.

Two modern naval vessels, the U. S. cruisers Philadelphia and Savannah, are to be open for public inspection from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., the former at Commonwealth Pier and the Savannah at the Army Base. The Philadelphia is flagship of cruiser division 8, U. S. N.

Events begin at 10:30 a. m., when trial heats will be held in the Reserved Channel, off the Army Base, South Boston, by lifeboat crews from merchant ships and from Sea Scouts. Memorial services are to be held at Commonwealth Pier at noon under auspices of World War Veterans in the American merchant marine.

Fighting Fires In State Forests

(Continued from Page 9)

radio technicians who had had considerable experience with this type of equipment. Manufacturing space was donated at no cost to the Department. About two weeks were devoted to designing, with the result that one man could construct one unit complete in four days, using the fifth and sixth day for installation and adjustment.

Several weeks were consumed in making tests in the towers for the proper placement of the antenna, to provide somewhat of a directional effect, arranged to cover what might be termed the poor communication areas, according to Mr. Whiddon. Mobile units that might be traveling 40 miles an hour, with fire fighting tools rattling around in them, when they were called by radio from a tower watchman, present problems of design and construction that were varied but not unsurmountable.

Problem of Noise Solved

Designing the receivers for this service presented a problem in attempting to eliminate noise that is characteristic of some of the types. A so-called "noiseless" type in mobile units was found to pick up signals from a fire tower from three to five miles distant but the "noise" type was capable of getting the same signals from 10 to 15 miles. The "noise" type won.

Two-way radio telephones are now at fire towers in Harwich, Barnstable, Falmouth, Bourne, Middleboro, Kingston, Plymouth substation, Hanson, Sharon, Westboro, Mendon, Brimfield, Oxford, Harvard, Princeton, and Petersham. Equipment is being made for other towers.

Coolidge Corner Problem Studied

Plans of the Brookline Planning Board for eliminating traffic congestion at Coolidge Corner, embracing possible expenditures of $200,000, were being considered today by Selectmen and other officials.

Proposals include revision of parking regulations, reduction in the size of sidewalks and the traffic island, and moving Boston Elevated tracks to the middle of Beacon street.

At present a bottle-neck condition, allowing only two cars to pass at one time, presents a serious municipal problem which has been considered many years.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company estimates the cost of moving tracks and making a single transfer station west of Harvard Street at about $100,000. Other costs to the town would amount to about the same.

Art Students to Give Display of Fashions

Following the annual fashion luncheon of the Modern School of Applied Art, which will take place at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Friday, May 26, there will be a fashion show of clothes designed and executed by the students. The exhibition will be based on the theme of Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, and will feature costumes reflecting important fashion changes from the gay 90's to the present.

Miss Mary Towner of West Newton will act as commentator and chairman of the committee for the "Costumes of Today," while Miss Ruth Perrigo of Boston and Miss Barbara Harrington of Providence will act in similar roles for "Costumes of Yesterday" and "Costumes of Tomorrow."

Boston Harbor Sees Week-End Water Parade

Week-End Sailings

Boston's port has two marine parades scheduled for the week end, one being the regular fleet of incoming vessels that numbers 31 ships this week end, and the other the pageant to be staged Sunday in observance of National Maritime Day.

First of the eight deep-water passenger lines included in this week end's marine parade to make port was the Lady Nelson, white cruise ship of the Canadian National Steamships, in today from Halifax, to embark about 75 passengers, and sail for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana. On the passenger list are the names of Richard Hubbard, member of the Boston Stock Exchange, with his two daughters; Edwin Hill of Lexington and Miss Margaret Hays, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

The Anchor liner Transylvania arrived at noon from Glasgow and Londonderry.

Due this afternoon are two trans-Atlantic liners, the motorship Saturnia of the Italian Line, and the Cunard White Star liner Samaria, both coming from New York to embark passengers for Europe.

Sunday is expected to bring one trans-Atlantic liner in from the British Isles and one from the Mediterranean, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway, with 40 passengers for Boston and 150 for New York, and the American Export Line's Excambion with 100 passengers from Mediterranean ports.

Compensation Act Challenged in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I. — Constitutionality of a provision in the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Act which denies compensation benefits to employees going out on strike is challenged in the 128 separate appeals filed in Superior Court by Joseph L. Breen as counsel for 128 employees of the Woonsocket Rayon Company, who allegedly went on strike Feb. 18, last.

Mr. Breen, formerly assistant to Thomas F. McMahon, former Director of Labor, charges that this section of the Act is unconstitutional, and that when Clemmens J. France, Chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Board on April 18 upheld a decision of the Chief Deputy of the Woonsocket office, his decision was based on that section of the act.

No date has been set for hearing the appeals, but in view of the fact they set a precendent in this State, there is likelihood the cases will go to the Supreme Court for determination.

Around the Corner—

Happy Hunting Grounds—Garden lovers who go to the Public Gardens to admire the spring flowers may deplore the apparently heavy cat traffic across the beds, resulting in many trodden down young plants.

Very early morning visitors, though, have discovered that the cats are blameless. They have noticed that soon after sunrise the ducks leave the pond plied by the famous swan boats, and waddle on foraging expeditions through the flower beds.

* * *

"Bibs" — Captain Charles M. Lyons—with all the weight of his sonorous title, "Supervising Inspector for New England of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation" behind him—looked piercingly at Thomas Perry, lookout on the fishing schooner Isabelle Parker when it collided in a fog with the Edith C. Rose, at a hearing on the collision.

"Where were the life preservers kept?" asked Captain Lyons.

"Under the bunks," replied Mr. Perry.

"Didn't you put one on?" pursued the Captain.

Mr. Perry looked startled: "What! Wear one of those bibs?" he said contemptuously. "No, I did not."

* * *

Going Up—There's a break in the neat rank of cabins operated by H. S. Fearebay of Manchester, Maine. One of the plain cabins emulated a cabin plane and was demolished in the attempt.

Mr. Fearebay was distinctly surprised—not to say astounded—when he looked up from his hoeing the other day to catch sight of one of his commodious overnight cabins whirling about high in the air.

A whirlwind which touched nothing else that he could see had picked it up and carried it some 20 feet upwards before dropping it heavily to the ground again.

* * *

Political Plum—Tellers counting Connecticut House of Representatives votes on confirmation of seven judgeship nominations the other day in Hartford, found a prune wrapped in one of the ballots.

A prune, of course, is a dried plum.

Royal Copenhagen

Wide selection of Porcelain Figures, Plates, Tea Sets and After Dinner Cups, Saucers.

RICHARD BRIGGS CHINA CO.
115 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON

Quality FUR STORAGE too!
Call HANcock 8800
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place
Boston

Buy Your Summer Bungalow Now

THE ABOVE BUNGALOW, 4 ROOMS, BATHROOM AND PIAZZA, Reduced to $975.00. 3 Room Bungalows as low as $9.70 a month. Send for Catalog "M" and Budget Plan.

See Our Beautiful Exhibit at 662 Adams Street, Quincy

BROOKS-SKINNER COMPANY
Open 7 Days a Week Telephone PREsident 5090

WALK·OVER

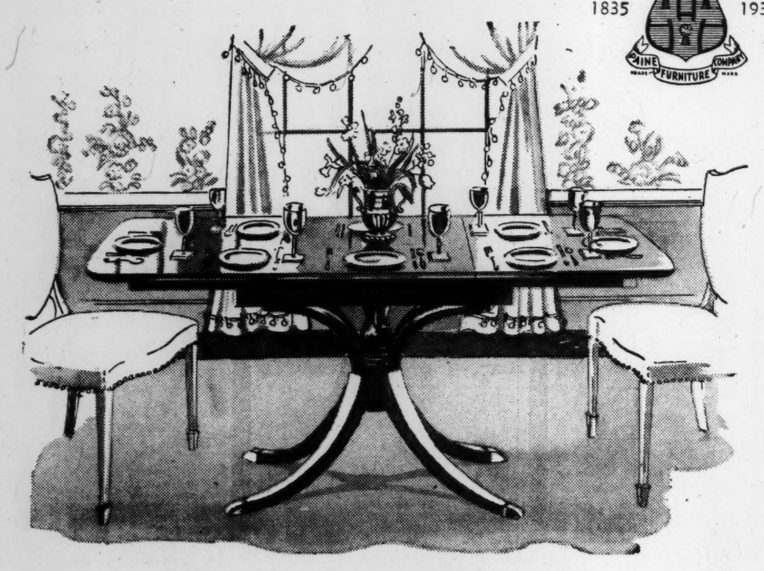
pliable platforms*

•Rise and rejoice in the pillowy comfort of our new kind of platforms. Exclusive creation of Walk-Over. As flexible as a single sole. CARIBEE: Breezy white calf with tan trim. $8.75

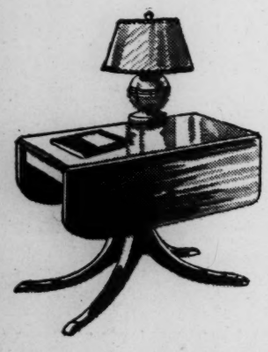
*PATENT PENDING

WALK·OVER
BOSTON
170 Tremont St. 378 Washington St.

1835 1939



the DEXBURY table
$57.50



The magic sofa table that becomes a glorious dining table. An authentic reproduction of a rare Sheraton original, with patented features of the famous Danbury table. As a console table for the living room, or extended, it seats 4 or 8. Solid mahogany top, gumwood base, with hand-rubbed finish.

Dropleaf table, top 40x20-in. open to seat 4, 40x47-in. open to seat 8, 40x80-in.

Also larger-size table to seat 12 . . . . $69.50

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St., Boston

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Adventure Into Our
MEXICAN MARKET
Opening Monday!

We've filled it with treasures gathered for us by our resident representative in Mexico, who travels the highways and byways by plane and by ox-cart. She scouts out forgotten crafts in places the tourist never hears of—speaks the language, knows the people—even how to make a native craftsman sell his wares when he doesn't want to! Go marketing with us in Mexico. Capture fascinating miniature toys for your what-not shelves—carry off feather pictures, rainbow serapes, bubble glass, pottery, handloomed textiles—to give gaiety and excitement to every room in your house!

It's Plunder for a Song
10c to $10.50

ADJOINING THE GIFT SHOP
FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day	399,640
1939 volume to date	91,626,735
1938 volume to date	88,608,708

Leading Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The stock market maintained its forward direction in today's brief proceedings but, as in recent sessions, speed was lacking.

Fains ran to a point or so for leaders in the final hour, with motors, rubbers, oils and steels favored.

Business hopes seemed to have revived somewhat as a market prop and thoughts of modest tax revision by Congress continued. European news apparently was a neutral factor. Many traders stood aside pending President Roosevelt's speech before the American Retail Federation Monday.

Stocks in the advancing division were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Kennecott, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

Bond Market Quiet

Leadership was lacking in the bond market today and prices drifted in a narrow range with gains and losses about evenly divided.

Governments, strong spot earlier in the week, seldom appeared on the tape and the majority of trades were made at concessions of 1-32 to 2-32 of a point from Friday's close. Some of the indirect obligations, such as Home Owners Loan 2¾s, moved against the trend.

Corporate loans up small fractions to a point near the final hour included Goodrich 6s, Great Northern 4s and Nickel Plate 5½s. Unchanged to lower were U. S. Steel 3¼s, Montana Power 3¾s, New York Central 5s and Louisville & Nashville 3s.

The foreign dollar group followed the general market pattern. Italy 7s were higher on light volume.

Purchasing Agents Plan Meeting in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Purchasing executives from all lines of industry will meet in San Francisco, Calif., on May 22, to open the Twenty-Fourth Annual International Convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, whose 5,300 members represent all important sections and companies of the United States and Canada.

Four days of business discussions are scheduled. Among the outstanding public and industrial leaders who will address the gathering are Thurman W. Arnold, of the Department of Justice; Prentiss L. Coonley, of the Department of Commerce Business Advisory Council; Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, of the University of Southern California, and J. Hugh Jackson, of Leland Stanford University. Almon E. Roth, of the San Francisco Employers' Council, will talk on employer-employee relations.

Robert W. Strauss, of General Motors Corporation, Detroit, and Francis J. Curtis, of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, will present the latest developments in material research.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	⅝	⅝	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

Short bills	¾%	¾%	¾%
3 mos bills	½	½	½
Bar gold	148s 6d	148s 6d	140s
Bar silver	20½d	20½d	18½d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	3½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, May 20

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	††
Belgium—belga	.1703	.1702½	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2250	.2248	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5374	.5376	§
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3687½	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3488	.3492	.6180
Java—florin	.5390	.5394	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2906	•
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	•
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5450	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9962	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015†	.2015	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	M'y19
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	34½	34½	34½	M'y19
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y19
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	21	21	21	M'y12
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'y19
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	48½	48	48	+1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y15
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	9	8½	8⅜	8½	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	¾	¾	M'y19
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y18
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7½	7½	7½	M'y17
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y16
19	9	Alleg pr pf	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	M'y 9
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	160¾	160	160	M'y18
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	11	11	11	M'y19
15⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	M'y18
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	14	33	32½	32¾	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y11
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y16
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63½	62½	63½	
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12	12	12	M'y19
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	5	35	35	35	M'y19
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	87	87	87	+ ¾
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	+1
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+1⅜
55	32	Am Car pf	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	M'y17
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y15
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	M'y17
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y17
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	M'y16
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	9	8⅝	9	M'y19
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	M'y17
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14	13¾	14	M'y19
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	M'y18
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	14	14	14	M'y18
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	5	33¼	32	33	M'y19
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y19
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2½	2⅜	2½	M'y19
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y19
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	1	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅞
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	—2¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y18
40½	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	2	27⅝	27½	27⅝	M'y19
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	M'y 2
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	12	37	36	36⅛	—1⅜
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	1	32½	32	32	—¾
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	13	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	12	11½	12	M'y19
5⅝	3½	Am Sm & R (1g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¾
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	137⅜	137¼	137⅜	— ⅛
66	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66	66	66	M'y19
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
14½	8	Am Stove (.30g)	2	10	10	10	M'y19
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17½	17½	17½	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'y18
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	9	162¼	161¼	161¼	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	+1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	M'y16
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅜	Am Water Wks	6	9¼	9	9¼	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	M'y19
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y19
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y19
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	28	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	M'y 9
20¼	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	2	19	19	19	M'y19
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 9
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	3	26	25	25	M'y15
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	M'y18
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	1	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	4	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y19
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73	73	73	M'y19
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y11
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	8	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅝
71	51⅞	At T & SFpt(1g)	1	59½	59½	59½	M'y18
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y19
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7	7	7	M'y18
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	2	12½	11¾	11¾	M'y16
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	M'y16
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y16
66¾	51	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y 9
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 6
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y12
37⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y15
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	5	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	10	5	5	5	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y18
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 4
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y19
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	M'y19
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
21½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	20¾	20½	20¾	M'y19
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	20¼	20	20¼	M'y16
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	M'y10
87⅜	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'y18
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	25	23¼	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	4	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
52⅞	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y18
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	48	48	48	+ ½
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	20	53⅞	52⅛	53	+ ⅞
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y19
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	105½	105	105	— ¾
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'y16
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y19
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	10	10	10	+ ⅜
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	3	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'y16
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	3	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'y18
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	23	22⅜	23	M'y19
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'y18
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	4	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅞
39½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	M'y12
48¼	41¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅜	1½	1½	
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	40	40	40	+ ½
22¾	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	21	22½	21⅞	22	+ ¼
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	35	35	35	M'y 5
14⅞	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	11½	11¼	11½	M'y17
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	M'y19
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y19
30	16	Bullard Co	2	19	18¾	18¾	M'y17
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	26	26	26	
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
18¾	11¼	Burr Add .20g)	2	13	13	13	M'y19
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y19
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	M'y18
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	M'y18
		C					
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	4	17¼	16⅞	17¼	M'y19
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	2	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y19
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	4	4	4	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	30	30	30	M'y19
7¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y19
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	3	3	3	M'y19
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+2¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	106	106	106	+2¼
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	2	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ½
19½	10	Celotex Corp	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y18
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	2⅝	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	M'y10
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y19
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	M'y19
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	M'y19
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	2	9	9	9	M'y18
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	5	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	88½	88½	88½	M'y19
25½	17¼	ChesCorp(1.20g)	1	19	19	19	M'y18
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y17
1	½	Chi & N West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y18
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y19
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y19
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11	11	11	
	½	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y16
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	M'y16
¾	⅜	Chi, Rock Is & P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 5
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y17
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y12
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y19
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'y19
85¼	53⅝	Chrysler C(2½g)	71	66⅜	65⅜	65¾	+ ½
12⅛	9	City I & F (.60g)	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y19
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y18
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	5	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	M'y16
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	3	28	28	28	+ ½
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	125	125	125	M'y19
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ½
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	8	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅝
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	M'y19
19⅝	14	Col Br A (.60g)	20	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
19½	14	Col Br B (.60g)	16	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	15	6⅛	6	6	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	85	85	85	M'y19
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y19
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	M'y16
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	3	83	82⅛	82⅛	M'y17
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	45⅜	44½	45⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	+ ½
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
110	106	Comi Tevpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	M'y19
13¾	9⅜	Comi Solvents	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	18	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	2	57	56½	56½	—1
28¼	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	22	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y11
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	4	22¼	22	22⅛	M'y19
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	2	20	19½	19½	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y19
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	15	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	106	106	106	
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y19
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (½k)	2	10½	10⅜	10

Commerce and Finance

Retail and Wholesale Activity Continues Well Above Last Year

Business and Industry

Moffett Plans Big Mortgage Concern To Help Building

WASHINGTON (AP)—James A. Moffett, oil executive and former Federal Housing Administrator, said after a White House conference he was prepared to organize a private national mortgage association to supply $200,000,000 or more of mortgage money for home and factory construction.

Mr. Moffett said he received "encouragement" from President Roosevelt and now is waiting only for final Congressional approval of liberalizing amendments to the FHA act before applying to the FHA for a charter to form the "First National Mortgage Association" under title 3 of that act.

The oil executive said he was willing to buy out the Federal Mortgage Association set up by the RFC which now has about $100,000,000 in insured mortgages in its portfolios on an original capital of $10,000,000 and $1,000,000 surplus.

He also proposes to organize a private development company to furnish money to contractors to build factories, apartment buildings and other projects, including individual homes.

Mr. Moffett said his association would start with a capital of about $5,000,000 if the RFC refused to "sell out" to him its $10,000,000 capitalized association. Under the act he would be authorized to issue debentures up to 20 times the amount of capital in order to raise money for lending purposes.

These debentures would be for 20 years and would bear about 3¼ per cent interest. Normal rates of 4¼ to 5 per cent would be charged on mortgage loans, but Mr. Moffett said he eventually hoped to reduce this.

He said too many restrictions were in the present act to encourage formation of the private mortgage associations, but that the amendments now being threshed out in conference between the Senate and House would remove these.

Once the amendments are approved and his charter granted, the former FHA Administrator expressed the belief he could raise almost immediately $200,000,000 for construction loans.

Building Booster

Wide World

James A. Moffett
Oil executive and former Federal Housing Administrator.

U. S. Judge Helps Reorganization Of Postal Telegraph

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe signed a shortcut order designed to facilitate the reorganization of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation.

The order made applicable an amendment to the National Bankruptcy Act under which a court may confirm a reorganization plan which has the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of those corporation bonds which have been filed in the proceedings.

Proceedings heretofore have been under Section 77B of the Act, which requires the consent of two thirds of the holders of all outstanding bonds.

Co-operative Group For Cotton Ginners Urged by Thompson

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Urging the cotton problem "be solved and not salved," John C. Thompson, Executive Secretary of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, advocated co-operative organization of ginners.

In a speech prepared for the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, Mr. Thompson, who also is Vice-President of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, declared that in the past few years "some sad lessons" had been learned.

"No doubt," he said, "one of the saddest has been that the cotton ginners of the nation should have been organized many years ago and joined with the cotton producers in an effort to prevent just what has happened to the cotton industry."

Mr. Thompson outlined some of the problems confronting the industry and referred to federal activities.

"I believe that you will agree," he said, "that we now have a Government influenced to a large extent by organized minorities. Regardless of your thoughts along this line I am confident you will agree that the cotton ginners need a strong state and national association, for it is imperative that someone familiar with the cotton industry in all its producer phases should be in a position to sit at the council table."

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Economist index of business activity reached a peak in September and October of 1937, at a level of 113½. (The average for 1935 is taken as 100.) The level fell irregularly to 101 in December last year. It has now risen for three months in succession, and the figure just published for March, 1939, is 105½.

Of the 13 constituent series, eight increased from February to March (employment, coal consumption, electricity production, number of commercial motors in use, building activity, iron and steel available for home consumption, deliveries of raw cotton, and imports of raw materials); one, postal receipts, was unchanged; and four declined (export of British manufactures, shipping movements, and the two groups of bank clearings).

A large, but statistically unstatable, part of the increase is due to rearmament activity, whose pace is increasing. The Economist comments: "But it is unlikely that, in the absence of the increase in defense work, business would have shown much improvement since the beginning of this year. Even in the export trade, the comparatively favorable returns of recent months are due very largely to exports of warships."

Outlook Favorable

The outlook, in a statistical sense, seems to be favorable; there is no indication of any setback in the index of business activity in the coming months. With so large scale a public works program in operation as is contemplated in Sir John Simon's budget, business activity on public account is likely to increase far faster than activity on private account may decrease.

But British economy is undergoing a drastic change. Economic endeavor is being diverted from civilian to military ends. And in such circumstances it is important to emphasize the distinction between an index of business activity and a measure of the economic well being of the community.

To the index of business activity, the nature of the activity is relatively immaterial. As long as something is going on, it will, if the index is a good one, be reflected in the index figure. It is all the same to the index if steel consumption is doubled to supply hospitals, for example, as if it is doubled to provide shells for guns.

Of course not all the increase in activity resulting from large public expenditure on armaments will be sterile. In so far as economic resources, including men, are unemployed, a public works program will provide people with money which they would not otherwise have had, and this they may spend on consumable goods and so, by increasing demand, stimulate an increased supply of such goods.

This increased supply of consumable goods may come from domestic industries if they are not fully at work, or from abroad.

Effect of Public Works

The secondary effects of a public works program in an underemployed economy will be an increased output of consumption goods and a rise for those newly employed in their standard of living.

For such secondary effects, it may be immaterial just what kind of public works program is in operation; it may not matter whether we borrow £380,000,000 for armaments, as we propose to do this year, or whether we borrow the sum for hospitals, roads, or similar objects of permanent value. The index of business activity might conceivably be the same in both cases, although there would be a vast difference in the real value to the people of the products of the different activities.

Since British resources at the present time are not fully employed, the first consequence of our public works program is likely to be a rise in the index of business activity. Once full employment is reached, if control of prices were perfect and there were no inflation, the next stage might be measured by a constant level of business activity.

Would Avoid Disturbance

Most of our leading economists think that the scale of the Government's rearmament-public works program is far more than sufficient to absorb the present slack in our economy, and they have, therefore, been urging the need of positive measures to divert activity from peaceful to warlike needs in order to avoid a severe dislocation of our price structure.

If the change from one type of product to the other has to be made, it is best that it should be made with the minimum of disturbance to our economy. The economists believe that the minimum disturbance is obtained when there is a direct rationing of means to ends.

The Chancellor seems to believe at present, as evidenced by his disregard of such economist's advice, that the minimum disturbance is obtained when he does nothing at all to ration means to ends. He proposes to go into the market for capital and resources and bid for them as if he were merely a competing businessman. Unfortunately for him, and for our economy, there are not sufficient resources available to satisfy both present civilian demand and his military demand. The result is likely to be a severe dislocation of our economy.

The Chancellor's introduction of a tax on photographic films is likely to have an unexpected effect on the cinemas; an effect generally considered here so undesirable that it is expected that the tax will be revised. The tax may have a punitive effect upon newsreel cinemas. A newsreel has a much shorter life than a feature film. A newsreel cinema may change its program twice a week, and all newsreel theaters must show practically the same reels each week, since they soon lose their topicality.

This means that for the same number of hours shown in theaters, a newsreel requires far more film stock than a feature film, and consequently producers of news reels will have to pay a far higher tax in total than producers of equal lengths of feature films.

Thus the tax penalizes what is considered to be one of the most informative and valuable sides of the cinema industry; an effect which the Chancellor cannot have contemplated.

Done deliberately, such a discrimination would be most ungrateful on the part of the Government, since most British newsreels can be relied on to say the right thing, shout for the Empire, boost the Government and avoid controversy. So the industry expects that the tax will be revised.

Street Sees Much Inequity In Federal Tax Legislation

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

II

NEW YORK—Perhaps the Wall Street point of view in the current controversy over "business tax deterrents," and to a large extent the general business point of view, can be stated very simply. It is that the official Washington attitude, right down the line, is one of "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose."

It is what the British would call "not cricket." It is the attitude expressed by Robert Jackson at the famous Jackson-Willkie Town-Hall-of-the-Air debate, that it may not always be necessary to play fair in matters of political economics.

"Playing Ends Against Middle"

It is similar to the attitude of Senator Norris a few years ago on utility rate-bases, that the basis for rates should be original cost or cost new "whichever is lower." It is this attitude which has, most Wall Street people would agree, chiefly contributed to what Secretary Henry Morgenthau aptly called the "what's-the-use" attitude among business men.

This Washington attitude is seen first of all in the general matter of pump-priming and tax reduction. "We went down to Washington," business organizations say here, "and said we wanted the budget balanced at all costs, and were willing to be taxed to pay for it. So we got the taxes. But budget-balancing has been abandoned; deficits are even honored. So the bargain has been broken, and we feel entitled to tax reduction."

Further, they say, "the Administration has played the ends against the middle on the pump-priming argument. It is willing to countenance and justify added expenditures (which increase the deficit) for 'pump-priming' reasons; but when we want tax-cuts (which would have precisely the same effect of increasing the deficit) then the 'pump-priming' argument is shoved under the blotter and the 'balance-the-budget' arguments are trotted out. So we get hurt both ways."

How Tax-payer Fares

Coming down to more specific instances, the recent history of the capital gains tax is of course the most conspicuous example of "heads - the - Treasury-wins-tails-the-taxpayer-loses." Up to 1932 the taxpayer paid on capital gains but got an allowance for capital losses. But then his allowance for losses was cut away while his gains were left taxable. The story has been told too often for repetition here. Last year justice was done to personal incomes in so far as capital gains and losses over a year and a half old were concerned, but only a mild breach was made in the law as it affected corporate capital transactions.

Congress double-crossed the corporate taxpayer again, it is charged, when in 1934 it abolished the privilege of filing consolidated tax returns except for railroads. This story was told here this week. James Magee in the recent Brookings pamphlet "Taxation and Capital Investment" says (p. 31) "An illustration of how this works out in practice is afforded by the experience of the United States Steel Corporation in the year 1938. The corporation as a whole had a deficit of $7,717,000 yet it was forced to pay federal income taxes amounting to $2,930,000 because certain of its subsidiaries showed a profit."

Carrying Losses Forward

Another "unfair trade practice" by Congress, also mentioned here yesterday, was the elimination of the privilege of carrying operating losses forward. From 1921 to 1932 net operating losses could be carried forward for two years to be subtracted from later earnings. This was cut to a year in 1932, and then abolished in 1933.

This is mighty hard on certain industries, particularly the very capital goods industries now in the economic doghouse. For their earnings are highly cyclical. Some of them, like the railroad equipment people, are accustomed to go through a run of years earning nothing but red ink, and then to make a financial killing in some peak year like 1929 or 1937.

If the business world be likened to the animal kingdom, it is like the camel which may drink water only once a week, or the fishy denizens of the deepest ocean, as described in Wells' "Science of Life," which find a meal only at rare intervals, but it has to be a big one, so that their mouths are bigger than they are and they open up to eat like a pocket-book.

The Periodical Earner

On these corporations in their rare earnings years, the tax-collector descends like a barracuda to snatch away a large part of the earnings meal. Their earnings, when they earn, are almost like capital gains, and the tax, in consequence, is almost like a capital levy.

The British, this correspondent understands, have some arrangement by which a corporation can pay taxes on an income averaged from previous years (something like a satistician's "moving average"). This would be much fairer, even though it too would have its disadvantages (for example, a tax payable in 1933 on average 1927-1932 earnings would be pretty painful, while the tax payable in 1938 on average 1931-1937 earnings would be pretty soft). But the current proposal to allow losses to be carried over two or three years would at least help.

Not all such prince-or-pauper corporations are in the capital gains field; some are in the unavoidably heavy inventory field, like the packers, the tanners, the copper mines and the tire people.

[To be continued]

Western United Gas To Redeem Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—The preferred stock of Western United Gas and Electric Company, both 6 per cent and 6½ per cent series, has been called for redemption on July 1 next, George R. Jones, President, announced.

Holders have had the option of exchanging each share held for four shares of Commonwealth Edison Company stock. Only $4,698,800 of the $13,246,000 outstanding is held by the public, the remainder being held by Commonwealth Edison Company. This exchange offer, Mr. Jones said, will remain in effect until June 30.

The redemption price of the 6 per cent series is $106 a share plus accrued dividends, and that of the 6½ per cent series $106.50 plus accrued dividends. The market value of four shares of Edison stock at close of business Wednesday was $111.

Western United holders who exchange their stock will receive, in addition to the Edison stock, an amount in cash equal to accrued dividends payable July 1 on redemption of their Western United shares. Elimination of the Western United preferred will mark completion of Edison's program of refunding and capital simplification.

Coal Business Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The anthracite coal business has shown an "encouraging gain" this year, Louis C. Madeira, Executive Director of the Anthracite Institute, said. Total sales for the first four months were estimated by the Institute at 17,400,000 tons against 15,400,000 tons for the same period last year.

Building Awards Best in Eight Years

F. W. Dodge Corp., building statisticians, reported construction awards in April in the 37 eastern states were $330,030,000 — the greatest one-month volume in eight years.

The total was 10 per cent higher than in March and 49 per cent greater than in April, 1938.

April contracts brought building and engineering awards for the first four months of the year $1,102,561,000, compared with $760,110,000 in the like period of 1938. In 1931, the four months' total was $1,170,267,000, a figure which since had not been approached.

Of this year's first four months' total, non-residential building accounted for $346,985,000.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of May 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended May 13, due to advancing prices for raw materials, principally farm products, hides, skins, raw silk and crude rubber, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance placed the all-commodity index at 76.4 per cent of the 1926 average and represents the highest point reached since early in April.

The farm products group rose 1.3 per cent during the week. The foods, hides and leather products, textile products, and fuel and lighting materials groups each advanced by 0.3 per cent.

Metals and metal products declined 0.3 per cent and building materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

An advance of 1.2 per cent in the raw materials group placed the index at a point 2.1 per cent above a month ago and 1.4 per cent below a year ago. The semi-manufactured group index declined 0.1 per cent.

Commodity groups	May 13 1939	May 6 1939	May 14 1938	May 15 1937
All commodities	76.4	76.1	77.8	86.9
Farm products	64.4	63.6	67.4	89.3
Foods	68.5	68.3	71.5	84.2
Hides & lthr prods	92.1	91.8	92.3	107.6
Textile products	67.0	66.8	66.1	78.2
Fuel & light'g matls	74.8	74.6	76.8	78.2
Metals & metal prods	93.7	94.0	96.3	95.0
Building materials	89.6	89.6	90.9	96.9
Chemicals & drugs	75.7	75.7	76.7	83.9
Housefurnish'g goods	86.8	86.8	88.6	90.8
Miscellaneous	74.3	74.3	73.1	80.4
Raw materials	69.4	68.6	70.4	86.6
Semimnfctd articles	74.3	74.4	74.8	87.4
Finished products	80.4	80.4	82.2	87.3
All commodities other than farm products	79.0	78.9	80.2	86.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.0	80.9	81.9	86.3

National Banking

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to permit national banking associations to make charitable contributions has been passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Retail Sales Up 5 to 9 P. C. Above Like 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Despite an unfavorable comparison with the preceding period, retail trade for the past week was 5 to 9 per cent ahead of the same week last year in which distribution was held down by adverse weather, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly reported.

"Some retailers in the East," asserted the review, "noted a pickup in demand as miners and railroad men began returning to work, but totals for the most part were still subnormal in these districts.

"For the whole Eastern region, the gain over last year was estimated at 3 to 10 per cent. Increases were less common in New England than in the previous week, but the average was still 4 to 7 per cent above 1938.

"Although a few large industrial cities in the Middle West showed advances in trade of as much as 15 per cent over a year ago, increases were more moderate in the majority, restricting the improvement to 4 to 8 per cent for the whole region. Merchants in the South reported that buying seemed to lack "snap," and in spite of extensive clearances was only 3 to 5 per cent above last year. The breaking of the drought in the Southwest and the end of the seeding period in the Northwest stimulated rural trade in both regions; Northwest volume was no more than 1 to 4 per cent higher than a year ago, but Southwest trade made a better showing, with gains of between 2 and 7 per cent. Retail buying on the Pacific Coast was reported still under hoped-for levels, although fractionally above last year for the first time in weeks.

"The strong movement of seasonal merchandise at retail in the previous week carried over into wholesale markets this week. Apparel, piece goods and luggage were ordered heavily.

"Orders for fall goods were largely in apparel and dry goods lines, but wholesalers reported frequently that inquiries and orders in general showed a relaxing of the extreme caution evident up to a few weeks ago.

"A number of commitments were being made for delivery as much as 90 days ahead, while less than a month ago practically no ordering was being done beyond 30 days."

Excess Reserves Reach a New High

Lendable excess reserves of the banks reached a new high of $4,240,000,000 in the week ended May 17.

The Federal Reserve Board said the latest increase of $50,000,000 was due, as similar increases in past weeks, to gold imports and Treasury deficit spending.

Hits Money Policy

Chidnoff

Dr. Walter E. Spahr
Chairman of the Department of Economics of the School of Commerce of New York University.

New Deal Arguments Differ From Those Of 1933, Says Spahr

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Dr. Walter E. Spahr, Chairman of the Department of Economics of the School of Commerce of New York University, declared in an address here to the Nassau County Bankers Association that the Administration under Roosevelt is engaged in a "desperate" attempt to maintain control of the currency by using arguments differing radically from those used in 1933 and 1934 in obtaining changes in the currency laws.

"Our monetary structure is the reflection of one of the most peculiar episodes in our history," said Dr. Spahr. "We suspended specie payments without being compelled to do so beyond the period of the closing of the banks. We still compel our citizens to accept an inconvertible paper money, but we let the foreigner have gold.

"We have a devalued dollar because the Government thought that raising the price of gold would raise the price level, increase exports, retard imports, and reduce the burden of our domestic debts. Although the Government was wrong on every count, our devalued dollar is here to stay. This fundamental notion involved a tragic confusion of cause-and-effect relationships."

Whereas in 1933, Mr. Spahr continued, Roosevelt insisted that his definite objective was to raise prices "to such an extent that those who had borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of dollar which they borrowed," today the principal argument heard is that the administration must continue the present control in an effort to maintain stability in foreign exchange rates."

Volume of Motor Tire Sales Shows A Sharp Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sharply expanded sales volume is being experienced by makers of automobile and truck tires, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Organizations with large original tire sales will record the widest gain for the year as a whole. However, peak car registrations and usage will be of substantial benefit to companies selling only in the replacement market. Material costs on the average will be higher than in 1938, but profit margins should be maintained because increased plant activity reduces unit overhead costs.

"The strong upward trend of original equipment tire sales which began with the introduction of 1939 automobile models has continued so far this year," continues the analysis. "Shipments of pneumatic casings to the automobile industry totaled 4,905,000 units during the three months ended with March. This represented an increase of 134 per cent over such sales made in the same months of 1938.

"One of the most encouraging features in the tire outlook is the prospect that 1939 car and truck registrations will be the highest on record and that these machines will get considerably more use than they did a year ago.

"Tire manufacturers' sales to wholesalers and retailers totaled 7,233,000 units during the March quarter, an increase of 42 per cent from year-ago output. Naturally, this rate of increase cannot be maintained. However, it would not be surprising if sales for all of 1939 showed an increase of as much as 20 per cent."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 21

Getting Satisfaction From Your Bequests

Happiness for many persons comes from seeing others benefit by their gifts. Such benefactors would rather make a Living Trust than a Testamentary Trust. They wish to see their benefactions at work.

There are many and varied ways of employing a Living Trust to produce happiness for both the donor and the beneficiary.

You can accomplish almost any purpose of philanthropy or family provision by having your attorney prepare a Deed of Trust, founding a Living Trust which presently will be working usefully under your very eyes.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Distribution Cost Of Food Analyzed By Century Fund

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The reason housewives pay "three or four times as much" for fruits and vegetables as the farmer gets for them was dissected today by the Twentieth Century Fund, an endowed research organization.

The fund has prepared for June publication a report entitled: "Does distribution cost too much?"

It discloses that in 1935, for example, the housewife had to pay an average of 5½ cents for a bunch of carrots for which the farmer got one cent.

She paid 31.8 cents a dozen for oranges which brought the grower only 8.7 cents.

She had to pay 4 cents a pound for cabbage for which the farmer only received 7-10 cent.

But she only had to pay 36.6 cents a dozen for eggs which brought the farmer 24.1 cents.

Reasons for Price Spread

"The housewife may wonder," said the findings, "why she has to pay more than five times the production cost of the cabbage when she buys eggs, for instance, for less than twice what the farmer gets for them.

"The answer lies in the fact that cabbage and similar vegetables are both bulky and perishable and must often be transported long distances from the section in which they were grown.

"Eggs, on the other hand, are not only less bulky and perishable, but they are usually produced nearer to the place where they are sold, thus saving transportation and handling expense."

The price spread, from the time the farmer is paid for his product until the corner grocer gets his cash, includes transportation, middlemen's profits, brokerage, spoilage, packing and waste, as well as the retailer's profit.

The investigators found canned fruits and vegetables had price spreads of five to seven times the farmer's selling price, in contrast to the "three or four times" of fresh produce.

Paul W. Stewart, who directed the distribution survey, explained that this was not to be taken as a finding that canned products always cost more than fresh. He pointed out that the averages for fresh produce were taken at the height of the various crop seasons, when consumers' costs were at their lowest levels, whereas canned produce is available throughout the year, regardless of seasons.

The Canned Goods Dollar

Concerning canned products, the report contains a table showing the following distribution of a dollar spent by a housewife for Maryland canned tomatoes:

Received by:	
The farmer	18.7 cents
The canner	45.9 cents
The broker	3.9 cents
The wholesaler	11.5 cents
The retailer	20.0 cents

Mr. Stewart explained that transportation costs were spread among all these factors.

The spread in costs between the field and the kitchen, the report cautions, does not necessarily mean anyone is making excessive profits. It asserts:

"The veriest tyro in the retail field soon learns that he may make no profit at all and may even lose the capital he has invested in the business, although he takes a seemingly huge 'profit' on every sale he makes."

The conclusions of the fund committee will not be disclosed until publication of the report.

Bank Clearings Up 3.7 P. C. Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities of the United States during the week ended May 17 advanced above the preceding week and topped the comparable 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,133,603,000 was 3.7 per cent ahead of $4,950,467,000 in the like week a year ago and 8 per cent, or $378,140,000 above the preceding week.

New York clearings amounted to $3,045,992,000 or 2.9 per cent more than $2,959,331,000 last year. Turnover at outside cities of $2,087,611,000 was 4.8 per cent more than $1,991,136,000 in 1938.

The majority of outside centers reported percentage gains over last year, including Detroit 16.4, Minneapolis 13, Atlanta 12.4, Portland, Ore., 9.7, Seattle 9.5, Philadelphia 8.3, Dallas 7.8, Richmond 7.4 and Chicago 34.

Scott Paper Reports Drop In Earnings for Quarter

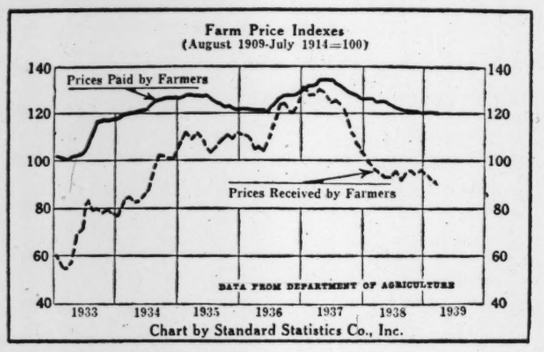
NEW YORK (AP)—Scott Paper Company reported net earnings for the first quarter of 1939 at $288,983, equal to 46 cents a share on common stock, compared with $356,414, or 57 cents a common share, in the first quarter last year. Company's main plant is at Chester, Pa.

Thomas B. McCabe, President, announced completion of a $2,823,000 plant expansion program, which increased paper-making capacity by 20 per cent.

Raybestos-Manhattan Due

NEW YORK (AP)—Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., makers of rubber and asbestos products, reported for the March quarter net profit of $316,401, equal to 50 cents a share on capital stock. This compared with net loss of $171,448 in the 1938 quarter. Company's principal domestic plants are in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Gap Widens Between Prices Received and Paid by Farmers



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As may be noted on the chart, the theoretical parity of prices received and paid by farmers reached in January, 1937, has been vastly altered. Prices received for farm products have receded much further over the past two years than the prices of products bought by the farmer. The question of agricultural legislation is rapidly coming to a head after months of bitter wrangling.

The Administration has been fearful of new farm proposals ever since the session started. All that it wants is legislation providing an export subsidy for cotton; that plus continuation of the AAA it believes to be all that is necessary to meet the farm problem.

Sustained Advance In Cotton Prices Seen as Not Likely

There appears to be little basis for more than temporary strength in cotton prices, according to the United Business Service in its weekly report.

Dominant factor in cotton markets continues to be the U. S. Government. With loan stocks close to 11,500,000 bales, and with domestic and foreign mills calling for relief from a shortage of "free" cotton, trade circles await some definite federal action. Yet, no clear-cut satisfactory policy is apparent. The proposal to subsidize cotton exports has no economic standing. This scheme would provide foreign mills with cotton cheaper than it is available to domestic spinners thereby increasing the foreign competitive advantage in both export and home markets. The obvious absurdity of this plan points to its probable defeat.

The barter plan to exchange cotton and wheat for rubber and tin is less obnoxious, but the shifting of cotton stocks from this country abroad would not necessarily create a stronger price situation. At this time, no relief has been afforded domestic mills, and in reflection of this, near-term futures prices are moving steadily higher. Meanwhile, progress of the 1939 crop is being ignored because of the continued low level of exports and the unfavorable implications of possible government action. As a result, the more distant futures prices continue to lag.

Corporate Earnings In First Quarter Up 57 P C, Report Shows

With business activity during the first quarter about 25 per cent above a year ago, corporate earnings for the period rose 57 per cent on the average, according to a survey by the United Business Service based upon returns from about 400 leading corporations.

Percentage changes for 27 major industries are shown below. The largest gain is found in automobile company earnings, which were the best in several years. Automobile accessories naturally shared in this recovery. Other lines showing sharp gains were building materials, aviation, and chemicals.

The relatively poor oil statements were no worse than expected. The steel industry, although emerging from the red in the first quarter, made a rather unimpressive showing on the whole. Both of these industries were hampered by unsatisfactory prices.

Judging from the modest decline in business so far in the second quarter, earnings for this period should furnish some pleasant surprises.

First Quarter 1939 Earnings by Industries

	% Change
*Auto Accessory	....
*Steel	....
*Textiles	....
Automobiles	+ 835.1
R. R. Equipment	+ 447.0
Dairy Products	+ 168.0
Building Materials	+ 91.5
Aviation	+ 76.9
Drugs, Soaps, Cosmetics	+ 70.0
Chemicals	+ 67.5
Candy and Soft Drinks	+ 23.9
Brewing and Distilling	+ 22.0
Electrical Equipment	+ 12.9
Utilities	+ 12.5
Motion Pictures	+ 11.8
Tobacco	+ 9.9
Adv., Printing, Publishing	+ 3.0
Office Equipment	+ 1.1
Containers	+ 0.3
Non-Ferrous Metals	— 2.4
Baking	— 2.5
Precious Metal Mining	— 9.0
Food Products	— 9.4
Paper	— 15.6
Machinery	— 18.6
Finance Companies	— 20.2
Petroleum	— 52.8
Total	+ 57.3

*From Deficits to Profits.

American Airlines Earns $23,801 in First Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., reported a net profit of $23,801 for the first quarter ended March 31 as against a net loss of $232,008 in the same period of 1938.

The number of revenue passengers flown gained 35.1 per cent, from 56,365 to 76,121, and passenger miles gained 29.9 per cent, from 24,561,373 to 31,909,563.

Expenses for the first quarter this year were $2,270,691.48 as against $1,980,950.39 the first three months last year. Income before obsolescence and depreciation, interest and Federal taxes was $338,507.90, compared with $195,721.51, a gain of 73 per cent.

Southern Governors Continue to Demand Equal Freight Rates

ATLANTA (AP) — Southeastern governors held the South's sunshine and natural resources were insufficient legal grounds for denying it the same freight rates on manufactured articles as prevail north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and East of the Mississisippi.

The contention is part of a reply attorneys will file in Washington to exceptions to a recommendation that the Interstate Commerce Commission grant freight rate adjustments sought by the governors on all but three of 26 commodities.

The recommendation was made by Commissioner William E. Lee and Examiner Michael T. Corcoran, Feb. 27. It must be approved by the whole commission to be effective.

Adversary interests, including New England and certain mid-Western governors, filed exceptions May 1. The reply of the Southeastern governors was prepared by Edgar C. Watkins of Atlanta; J. V. Norman of Louisville, Ky., and Hugh White of Montgomery, Ala.

It quotes the Governor of Connecticut, in opposing the rate revisions, as saying "the South has God-given aids which even the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot match" and the Governor of Vermont as saying, "if we could give you our snow and ice along with equality of freight rates, we might consider that."

To which the brief for the Southeastern governors responds:

"We ask that what nature has joined be not divorced by the commission or carrier. The Supreme Court said:

"'The law does not attempt to equalize fortune, opportunities or abilities.'

"You (the ICC) have stated this well-known rule in similar language, and in many cases, and we ask that this legally sound economic rule be here applied."

Big Wheat Surplus Minimizes Fears Of Moisture Lack

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP) — Fear of possible heavy wheat losses due to a spreading area of moisture deficiency in the heart of the grain belt reminiscent of droughts in 1934 and 1936 is minimized to some extent, grain men said today, by the U. S. surplus of approximately 100,000,000 bushels above so-called "safe" reserves.

This surplus is less than half of the prospective carryover of 270,000,000 bushels on July 1, beginning of the new crop year. A reserve of 175,000,000 is regarded by government experts as "safe" margin in a nation which normally uses almost 700,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

U. S. Second in Exports

The United States ranks second in wheat exports this season among the half dozen major surplus producing regions of the world. Its export sales so far this season, with a month and a half to go, exceed 100,000,000 bushels, a figure equivalent to the exportable surplus remaining. In other words, grain men say, should export activity in 1939-40 be on a par with that of the current season, the 1939 crop could be reduced by weather conditions to approximate 685,000,000 bushels, equivalent to a normal year's domestic needs, and still leave a "safe" carryover in mid-1940.

This type of reasoning does not mean that grain men are not disturbed by the serious moisture situation. A sharp crop reduction would substantially revise ideas compared with the situation prevailing last fall and through the winter when U. S. supplies appeared very burdening. It would mean, perhaps, grain men said, the problem of surplus wheat would cease to be troublesome at least for another season.

Out of total world shipments for the season since July 1 of 469,000,000 bushels, the United States has cleared approximately 20 per cent, second only to Canadian shipments.

World Exports Larger

World exports this season have been 48,000,000 bushels larger than in the corresponding 1937-38 period but even so, according to figures of the International Institute of Agriculture, exportable supplies as of March 1 stood at 789,000,000 bushels, more than double the figure a year earlier.

Uncertainties in connection with wheat production in the U. S., with scattered rains pelting the belt while crop experts claimed general soaking moisture was urgently needed, disturbed the wheat trade the past week but prices at one time equaled the season's high, with May again quoted above 80 cents. Before trading began today wheat was ⅞ to 1⅛ cents higher than a week ago.

Corn was unchanged to ⅝ lower compared with a week ago, oats ⅛ to 1⅛ off and lard 18 to 23 cents lower. Rye, reflecting dry conditions in the main producing belt in the northwest, shot up 3⅜ to 3⅞ to new highs for the season.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Amer Hide & Leather cum pf	$2	..	June 15	June 7
Strawbridge & Clothier 7% pf	$1	.. July 1		June 15
Utah Pow&Lt $6 pf	$1	.. July 1		June 1
Do $7 pf	$1.16⅔	.. July 1		June 1
Yellow T & C pf	$1.75	.. June 30		June 15
Extra				
Abbott Lab	10c	.. June 30		June 13
Chesebrough Mfg	50c	.. June 26		June 2
Chic Flex Shaft	25c	.. June 30		June 20
Intl Cellucot Prd	12½c	.. July 1		June 20
Kysor Heater Co	20c	.. June 15		June 5
Lincoln Serv Corp	25c	.. June 12		May 31
Marconi Wirel Tel Co Ltd ord bearer	3½	.. May 10		
Do 7% cum pac pf	2½	.. May 10		
Final				
Ford Motor Ltd (A D R)	16c	..	May 23	May 5
Interim				
Barclay's Bk (Dom Col & Overseas) A&B	*3½	..	.....	.....
Barclay's Bk pf	*4½	..	.....	.....
Irregular				
Dewey & Almy C	25c	.. June 15		June 1
Mfrs Bank & Tr Co (St Louis)	20c	.. June 1		May 10
United G&El	75c	.. June 7		June 1
Special				
Viking Pump	25c	.. June 15		June 1
Resumed				
So Phosphate Corp	15c	.. June 30		June 16
Regular				
Abbott Lab	40c	Q June 30		June 13
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q July 15		July 1
Am Boxboard pf	17½c	Q June 1		May 18
Amer Hide & Leather cum pf	75c	Q June 15		June 7
Atlanta, Birm & Cst R R Co 5% pf	$2.50	S July 1		June 12
Bentf Loan Society (Del)	12½c	Q June 1		May 20
Bohn Alum & Brass	25c	July 1		June 15
Bon Ami A	$1	Q July 31		July 15
Do B	62½c	Q July 31		July 15
Bost & Alb RR	$2.50	Q June 30		May 31
Cent Cold Storage	25c	Q June 15		June 5
Chesebrough Mfg	$1	Q June 26		June 2
Chic Flex Shaft	$1.25	Q June 30		June 20
Conn Lt & Pow	75c	Q July 1		June 15
Consol G & E L & P (Balto)	90c	Q July 1		June 15
Do pf	$1.12½	Q July 1		June 15
Dewey & Almy Chem pf	$1.25	Q June 15		June 1
Edison Bros Strs	25c	Q June 15		May 31
Do 5% conv pf	62½c	Q June 15		May 31
Emporium Capwell	20c	Q July 1		June 17
Federal Mogul	25c	.. June 28		June 5
Gaylord Cont	25c	Q June 15		June 1
Do 5½% pf	68¾c	Q June 15		June 1
Ga Pwr $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1		June 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q July 1		June 15
Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co Ltd	75c	Q July 1		June 21
Intel Cellucotton Prod	37½c	Q July 1		June 20
Intl Harvester	40c	Q July 15		June 20
Intl S Razor A	60c	Q June 1		May 25
Kysor Heater Co	15c	Q June 15		June 5
Lily Tulip Cup	30c	.. June 15		June 1
Lincoln Service Corp (Wash. D C)	25c	Q June 12		May 31
Lincoln Serv Corp	25c	Q June 12		May 31
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q June 12		May 31
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q June 12		May 31
Liquid Carbonic	20c	.. July 1		June 15
May Hose Mills pf	$1	Q June 1		May 25
Mich St Tube Pr	15c	.. June 10		May 29
Minn G Lt 6% pf	$1.50	Q June 1		May 20
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q June 1		May 20
Do $5.10 pf	$1.27½	Q June 1		May 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q June 1		May 20
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q July 1		June 20
Montreal Cottons	50c	Q June 15		May 31
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 15		May 31
Morris Fin "A"	$2.50	Q June 30		June 15
Do "B"	50c	Q June 30		June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30		June 15
Motor Fin $5 pf	$1.25	Q June 29		June 17
Mutual System Inc cum pf	50c	Q July 15		June 30
Do com	6c	Q July 15		June 30
Natl Casual (Del)	25c	Q June 15		May 31
Natl Dairy Prod	20c	Q July 1		June 1
Do pf A & B	$1.75	Q July 1		June 1
Norwich Pharm	25c	.. June 10		May 26
Ohio Confec "A"	50c	.. June 15		June 5
Powdrell & Alex	10c	Q June 15		June 1
Premier Gold Min	3c	Q July 15		June 16
Sabins - Robbins Paper pf	$1.75	Q July 1		June 20
Shattuck Co (F G)	10c	Q June 22		June 2
South Carolina Power Co $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q July 1		June 15
So Phosphate	15c	.. June 30		June 16
So West G & El Epf	$1.75	Q July 1		June 15
Standard Oil (Ky)	25c	Q June 15		May 31
Standard Oil (Ohio)	25c	Q June 15		May 31
Do pf	$1.25	Q July 15		June 30
Stuart Oil (D A)	20c	Q June 1		May 17
Supersilk Hosiery Mills, Ltd. 5% pf	2.50	S July 3		June 16
Swift & Co	30c	Q July 1		June 1
Tenn El Pow 7.2% pf	60c	M May 1		Apr. 15
Do 7.2% pf	60c	M June 1		May 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M May 1		Apr. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M June 1		May 15
Texas G Sulphur	50c	Q June 15		June 1
United G & E 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 15		June 1
Do 5% pf	$2.50	S June 15		June 1
United Wall Paper Factories pf	$1.50	Q June 1		May 22
Viking Pump Co	25c	.. June 15		June 1
Do pf	60c	Q June 15		June 1
Western Exploration Co	2½c	Q June 20		June 15
Woodward & Lothrop, 50c	50c	.. June 28		June 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q June 28		June 16

*At the rate per annum.

Boston Stocks

May 20

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt pf	1½	1½	1½	1¾
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	76	76	76	74
8.75	Bos&Albany	72½	72½	72½	72
8.00	Bos Edison	142¼	142	142¼	131½
5.00	Bos Elevated	48½	47½	48½	47½
..	Bos&Me pr pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
..	Bos&Me st A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
	Copper Range	4	4	4	2⅞
3.37½	East G&F pr pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
	E M S R 1st pf	70	70	70	70
.50a	Mergenthaler	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
.25a	Narr Rac A	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
	Nat Tunnel	1½	1½	1½	1¾
6.00c	NE Tel&Tel	110½	110½	110½	111¼
..	North Butte	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	40c
..	Shawmut Assoc	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	Torrington	24	24	24	23⅝
1.00	Un Twist Drill	21	21	21	22
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80½	79⅛	79½	80

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations

To Retire Issue

OAKLAND—Directors of Marchant Calculating Machine Company voted to retire the entire outstanding issue of 25,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative $10 par value preferred stock, according to an announcement of President Edgar B. Jessup. The redemption, effective June 30 to stock of record June 15, will be at par plus accrued dividend equivalent to 35 cents per share.

Majestic Radio

NEW YORK—Public offering, by means of a prospectus, of 375,000 shares of $1 par value capital stock of Majestic Radio & Television Corporation is being made by Allied International Investing Corporation, Jersey City, and Singer & Friedlander, Ltd., London. The shares have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and have been approved for listing by the New York Curb Exchange.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.65b	....	....	8.67b
Sept.	8.76b	....	....	8.80

b—Bid.

Banking Expert

Wide World

William R. White
State Superintendent of Banks of New York.

White Says Federal Loan Associations Hurt Private Banks

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Banking Committee heard the State Superintendent of Banks of New York assert that a new and competing system of Federal saving and loan associations was threatening if not actually impairing "much of what we as bank supervisors are trying to build up."

The witness was William R. White, who opposed as "definitely unsound" some of the provisions of a bill to enlarge certain powers of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and the savings and loan associations.

Mr. White, who also is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, said no such legislation should be considered until the chartering and supervisory control over savings and loan associations is transferred to the Comptroller of the Currency or some other Federal bank supervisory agency.

"We believe this is necessary," he said, "in order that the activities of savings and loan associations may be co-ordinated with the services rendered by our banking system."

The bill, he said, would prepare the way for conversion of savings and loan associations into a system of Federal savings banks independent of bank supervisory authorities and not subject to restrictions imposed on mutual savings, national and state banks.

"The bill now before this committee, if enacted into law," Mr. White said, "would tend to promote further the development of a system which has already expanded beyond the needs of the public and which threatens to create again in this country the same over-banked conditions which caused many of our troubles of recent years."

Gold Imports Rise In Week of May 12

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports jumped upward again in the second week of May.

The Commerce Department reported that $160,319,093 worth of the yellow metal came into the United States in the week ended May 12, after tapering off to $88,459,609 in the preceding week.

The shipments, possibly reflecting European fears over the outcome of the Polish-German territorial dispute, included $118,758,539 from England.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, announced recently he had asked London brokers to discourage purchases of American securities in order to help stem the tide of gold across the Atlantic.

Other shipments included $24,545,934 from Belgium; $8,307,963 from the Netherlands; $2,244,721 from Canada; $2,369,216 from India and $2,113,931 from Colombia.

Silver imports during the week, amounting to $1,558,572, were in about the usual amount and included $808,388 from Mexico and $313,373 from Canada.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	—.83	+ .26	+ .04
Today's close*	131.21	26.49	22.70
Previous close	130.38	26.23	22.66
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

* Preliminary.

Lamb Prices Off, Hogs Regain Drop, Cattle Irregular

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Strictly choice and prime heavy bullocks and the small quota of light steers held to fully steady levels while good to choice offerings with weight declined 25 cents at Chicago. Hogs sold off early in the week, but came back under the influence of limited runs to close with negligible price changes.

Meanwhile, fat lambs tumbled abruptly, wooled offerings losing 75 cents to $1, with shorn lambs 50-75 cents off. Prime steers topped Wednesday at $14, hogs closed with a peak of $7.25, while fat lambs had a late top of $9.65.

Aside from little cattle and the small number of "specialty" steers with weight, the trend was unmistakably downward. Although top held at $14, nothing else arrived of value to sell above $12.50.

Hogs dipped before midweek but came back later in the week to close with minor price changes. At the low time Tuesday $7.10 represented the outside price but subsequent reaction placed the final peak at $7.25. Most late sales of good and choice 180-290 pound averages at Chicago were within $6.85-7.20 limits.

Killers bought sparingly when minor advances appeared and obviously sought to bring live and dressed prices into closer relationship. St. Louis and St. Paul had a late top of $7, Indianapolis an outside peak of $7.10 Thursday, while all hogs at Omaha and Kansas City sold under $7.

Lamb prices crumbled in spite of sharp supply abridgment. Fed wooled lambs dropped 75 cents to $1, while clippers declined 50-75 cents, spring lambs as much as 25 cents, and fat ewes 25-50 cents.

Best wooled lambs sold late up to $9.65, shorn offerings $8.75, with medium to good California springers at $10-10.50. Fat light ewes closed with a top of $4.25 and medium to good heavy kinds finished at $3-3.75.

Proposal to Split Minneapolis Road Is Given to ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has been handed a proposal to split the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, now operated by a receiver, into two properties, to be operated separately by the newly-formed Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Corporation.

The plan contemplates a $5,000,000 4 per cent 25-year loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the applicant railway company. The railway company would own all capital stock issued by the applicant railroad corporation.

The railway company would own and operate the lines from Minneapolis to Peoria, Albert Lea, Minn., to Des Moines, Oskaloosa to Albia, Iowa, Oskaloosa to Tracy, Iowa, and Hopkins to Winthrop, Minn.

The railroad corporation would own and operate the lines from Winthrop, Minn., to Leola and Akaska, S. D., and from Winthrop to Tara, Iowa.

Under the plan, receivers' certificates would be paid in full and the $800,000 of equipment trust certificates outstanding would remain undisturbed. Of the $5,000,000 to be borrowed from RFC about $3,000,000 would be used for additions and improvements and $1,450,000 would be used to pay in cash the Merriam Junction-Albert Lea bonds and preferred claims. About $200,000 would be used to pay dissenting bondholders who elect to take cash instead of stock in the new company. The remaining $350,000 would go into the treasury of the new company.

FSCC Ready to Buy Eggs to Aid Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced it stood ready to purchase surplus eggs to bolster producer prices.

The corporation said it would buy through producer co-operatives whenever prices declined to an "unsatisfactory" level. It did not disclose what price level would be considered unsatisfactory.

Eggs so purchased would be distributed to needy families on relief.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '46-44	111.11	111.11	111.11
3 4s '54-44	116.1	116.1	116.1
1 3s '48-46	111.20	111.20	111.20
5 2¾s '65-60	107.1	106.31	106.31
Home Owners' Loan			
5 2¾s '49-39	101.23	101.23	101.23
1 2¼s '44-42	105.12	105.12	105.12
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	76	76	76
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110¼
23 AmerFor2P5s 2030	59	58¾	58¾
20 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111⅝	111⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Am T&T 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Am T&T 3½s '61	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Am T Ddr cv '50	106	106	106
2 Anac Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108½	108½
5 AT&SF ₰1 4s '95 st	90½	90½	90½
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	12	12	12
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	20	20	20
11 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20	19⅞	20
2 B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅛	11	11⅛
1 B&O 5s '50 SW	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 B&O 5s '50 ct SW	35	35	35
1 Bang & Aroos 5s '43	104	104	104
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117	117⅛	117⅛
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
5 Beth Stl 2¾s '66	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78½	78	78½
6 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	86½	86½	86½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	32	32	32
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98½	98½	98½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
4 Can Nat 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
11 Can Pac 5s '54	91	90½	91
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	93	93	93
3 Cen Ill E G 5s '51	104	104	104
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 CenPac 5s '60	44	44	44
2 C O 3½s '96 D	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	96	96	96
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3	2	2
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	21½	21½	21½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88	12½	12½	12½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ch Un Sta 4½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
9 Col & So 4½s '80	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
1 Colmbia & So 1961	102	102	102
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	105	105	105
37 Comwlth Ed 4s '68	111	111	111
53 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	111¼	111⅛	111¼
16 ComwlthEdcv3½s 58n	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Container 4s '43	106½	106½	106½
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 D & R G West 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107	107	107
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¼	16¼	16¼
18 Erie & Pitts 3½s '40 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	54¾	54¾	54¾
58 Goodrich 4½s '56	101¾	101⅜	101¾
77 Goodrich 6s '45	102¾	102¼	102¾
6 Gt Nor 3s '61 ctf '52	90	90	90
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	75½	75	75½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	92½	92½	92½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	68½	68½	68½
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	74	74	74
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33¼	33	33
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47	47	47
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13½	13¾
21 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42	41⅞	42
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	59	59	59
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
11 Interb R Tr 5s '66	64	64	64
10 Int Agric 5s '42 at	102	102	102
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81½	81½	81½
7 Int Met Mar 6s '41	57	56⅞	57
1 Int Paper 5s '47	98	98	98
1 Int T&T 5s '55	65½	65½	65½
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	84	84	84
1 K C South 3s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 Keith (BF) 6s '46	98	98	98
1 Ky Ind 4½s '61 st	77	77	77
Koppers Co 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53½	53½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	15⅛	15⅛	15

Baptists Oppose Federal Aid For Private Schools

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 20 (AP) — The Southern Baptist Convention has denounced a bill appropriating $855,000,000 in Federal funds for educational purposes on the ground that the measure would make public money available to religious schools and violate the principle of separation of church and State. The convention also heard a report criticising the Roosevelt Administration for "interference" in church affairs.

A report by the Convention's public relations committee pointed out some Baptist schools would receive funds under the bill, but declared that Baptists, "to be consistent in maintaining the principle of separation of church and State, must reject governmental aid under any guise that promotes their (Baptist) enterprises, religious or education).

"The bestowal of government funds," the report said, "cannot be separated from politics, and as the years pass the civil power increasingly dominates, robbing religious or educational).

The committee, headed by Dr. Rufus Weaver of Washington, called attention to a provision in the bill, introduced by Representative William H. Larrabee (D), of Indiana, which would make funds available to "nonpublic" schools and asserted "the support of the Roman Catholic representatives depends on this provision being retained."

"If ever religious liberty is lost in this country," it insisted, "it will be because its defenders sell our birthright for Federal appropriations."

Another controversial issue will be brought to final decision today —a statement of policy on religious liberty, condemning certain trends and actions of the United States Government. It was entitled a "pronouncement of religious liberty."

The report concerning the national Administration was prepared by a committee including three United States Senators—Bailey of North Carolina, George of Georgia, and Logan of Kentucky, all Democrats.

The statement criticizes the Government for "trying to take over the philanthropic activities of the churches," for efforts to "pension those employed by churches and agencies that serve them," and to "grant to sectarian schools financial aid from tax-raised funds."

It also criticizes the "recognition in Congress of any ecclesiastical potentate (the Vatican), the employment of any branches of our national defense for services held to honor any ecclesiastical leader" (referring to the pending assignment of an American representative to the Papal State).

Southern Baptists in an unprecedented move are ready to explore the possibilities of affiliation with the world council of churches.

Federal Control Assailed

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Governmental control was pictured as a threat to education by Dr. Frank W. Padelford of the Northern Baptist Convention's Board of Education in an address May 19 before the opening session of the Northeastern Regional Conference of the American Association of Theological Schools.

A "strongly growing tendency" for Government to assume control of all education, the speaker said, "characterizes not only Germany and Italy, where all education is now in the hands of the national Government, but the democratic countries as well. It is true in America as well as in Europe."

American Lyrics: Theater in Debut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Lyric Theater made its debut May 18 at the Martin Beck Theater with a new opera, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," music by Douglas Moore, book by Stephen Vincent Benét. This was preceded by a ballet.

Sponsors of the new venture include Robert Edmond Jones, Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Angier Biddle Duke, Mrs. Lawrence Tibbett, Jules S. Bache, Marshall Field, Thomas W. Lamont, and Laurence Rockefeller. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is Chairman of the Committee.

The new company will give two more productions next week: "Susanna, Don't You Cry," a musical romance on the melodies of Stephen Foster, will be presented Monday evening, and the Ballet Caravan will offer three ballets Wednesday evening, both at the Martin Beck.

Shelterbelts Thrive In American Dust Bowl

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dust bowl shelterbelts are growing so fast they are a surprise even to the national forest service. Planted only three years ago, some of the shelterbelts already are producing farm lumber.

The new woodlands, planted as soil and water conservation projects, belong to the Government and one of the first calls to thin them out came from a land owner near Cordell, Okla. He reported the trees, planted on his property, were large enough to produce fence posts.

Oklahoma forest officials who inspected the trees confirmed his report the woodland needed thinning. Similar reports have come from other shelterbelts in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

General Classified

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AGENTS wanted to sell "Letters to Stronheart," "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 375, Chicago.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEWPORT, MAINE

Kingsbury's, Lake Sebasticook—2-7 rooms, electricity, running water, screened porches; fishing, boating, swimming; week, month or season; restricted.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

ROLLS developed with dated prints 25c and up, reprints 3c, 5x7 10c; we pay return postage; send for complete list and free mailing equipment. H. L. F. H. CO., Box 5, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

OLD Cape house, 7 rooms, modern improvements, 2 fireplaces, garage, workshop, and woodshed; good repair; ½-acre lot; near beach on Cape Cod Bay, Eastham; will sell, or rent for the season. DILL & CHASE, Eastham, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Beautiful cool home on lake; tropical grounds; rest and study; permanent home and care if desired. MRS. FRED E. HALL, 1606 Lake Shipp Drive.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—June 15-Sept. 15; 10 rooms, 2 baths, Steinway baby grand, radio, Electrolux; near N. Y. C. and Fair. Box X-41, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED salesman covering wholesale grocers, chains and super-markets in Metropolitan New York desires line for exclusive representation on commission basis. Write Box H-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HANDKERCHIEF jobber traveling N. J. and southern N. Y. desires to represent manufacturer or firm with line suitable for ladies', men's and children's shops. Write Box B-22, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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SACRED SONGS
by
AVELYN M. KERR

Communion	60c
Take No Thought for Your Life	60c
When God Is on My Side	60c

THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
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Chicago Illinois

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY home, 5 acres, 4-room modern stucco; 28 miles San Diego, 1 mile from center town; $3,000, terms. A. E. SUMMERS, Ramona, San Diego County, Calif.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at "Maid-of-the-Mist" Home, 496 Philip St., 4 blocks north Memorial Arch; near Falls. Phone 2428-W. Miss B. Carter, Hostess.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Two large sunny rooms, very attractively furnished, bath adjoining; comfortable beds; reasonable rates; 15 min. to Fair. Ind. 3-0948.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-81 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-0395—Single and double rooms, comfortable beds; small apartment; mile from Fair; good transit; parking; reasonable. ROBERTS.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave. Ind. 3-1055—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms with bath; secluded garden, trees; maid service for discriminating guests.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 47-26 163rd Place—Private home, cheery, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; comfortable beds; 3-car garage; reasonable rates; close to Fair. Fl. 9-2377.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3519 91st St., Helmstaedt—2 double rooms, cross-ventilation; 5 minutes subway, 1 mile Fair, 25 minutes Times Square; $1.50 person.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—Bentley graduate; broad experience, working knowledge Spanish, qualified fill executive position any business organization, go anywhere. Box G-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

DIETICIAN, with varied experience; school cafeteria, dining room management, assistant in clubs. H. James, 435 Red Haw Rd., Dayton, O.

SUMMER RENTALS

COHASSET, MASS.—Furn. 10-rm. house, beautiful ocean view; 6 chambers, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces; 2-car garage; porches, gas, elec.; private beach. Write R. MARTIN, 25 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Ohio Firms Aided By Chinese War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBRING, Ohio—Japan's undeclared war in China and Germany's seizure of Czecho-Slovakia are booming business in this pottery and chinaware region of Ohio.

"Buy - American" campaigns and boycotts of Japanese-made and German-made goods have caused a heavy demand for the American-made ceramics, and the American ceramics industry, after being nearly wiped out by cheap foreign competition, is now hard put to keep up with the demand.

All the big chinaware and pottery plants of Sebring, Salem, and East Liverpool, Ohio, are operating virtually at capacity, with plenty of orders ahead.

The year 1939 promises to be the ceramics industry's biggest year, at least since the depression began, with sales so far ranging from 20 to 50 per cent ahead of those of 1938, which was considered a good year.

Monitor Children's Programs on Radio

Radiocast under the direction of the Committee on Publication for Northern and Southern California.

Bakersfield—Wednesdays, 4:45 p. m., KERN, 1370kc.
Los Angeles—Saturdays, 9 a. m., KNX, 1050kc.

Baltimore Relief Needs Calls for $720,000 More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—An additional appropriation of $720,000 to meet direct relief needs in Baltimore for the next four months has been requested by Thomas J. S. Waxter, director of the Department of Public Welfare, at a meeting of the Board of Estimates.

The department already has been provided with $180,000 to take care of two direct relief pay rolls for this month and one pay roll for aid to dependent children. The $1,000,000 provided in the 1939 budget for relief purposes was exhausted on May 10.

California Vote Slated On $30 Every Thursday

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Californians will vote again on the $30-every-Thursday old-age pension plan. Presented with petitions bearing more than 1,000,000 names, Gov. Culbert L. Olson said May 18 he would call a special election on the proposal defeated last year.

Proponents of the measure, providing for distribution each week of 30 one-dollar State warrants to every nonworking resident over 50, overhauled some of the provisions before reviving the campaign.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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ANTIQUES

KIMBALL ANTIQUE SHOP
Built 1782
offers a fine variety of antiques suitable for wedding presents; fine old silver, Sheffield, furniture and hooked rugs; specializing in useful pieces of fine Victorian plate, priced under $10; gifts that are always appreciated and never duplicated; visit the shop on Route 3, near Woburn Four Corners.
KIMBALL ARMS CO.
221 Cambridge Road, Woburn, Mass.
"A fine antique is a joy, to own and a sound investment"

BOSTON, 96 Gainsboro St., S. 3—7-room furnished suite, 4 rooms rented; owner has 3-room suite for self; $350 for furniture; must sell by June 1st. COM. 3896.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin; 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANGS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

Boston, 448-452 Park Drive

4 and 5 rm. suites in fireproof bldg. adjoining Fenway. Newly modernized. Tiled bath, shower. House refrigeration. Elevators. A pleasant, quiet home for particular people. 6 minutes to Park St. via Beacon St. subway. Supt., 452 Park Drive, or call Lib. 3297.

BOSTON, Near The Mother Church—Charming one and two-room privately furnished hotel apts., sublet indef. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.; KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, Fenway—1 alc., 1-2-3 rms., free refrig., large recep. hall, elevator, $35-$80. MRS. BAILEY, Kir. 6319 (Cambridge, Mass.).

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2 rms.; 2 rms., din.; 4 rms. fireplace; free refrig.; ample closets; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $45-$60. GILES, Kir. 2345.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
83 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites. Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE one-room home, bath, kitchenette; sublet, right person for bare rent, $70 plus maid service. BEAUX ARTS, 307 E. 44th (Apt. 12D), N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 38 Westland Ave., S. 33—3-room modern apartment for summer; light, airy; near The Mother Church. Com. 4330, Extension 334, days.

N.Y.C., 5th Ave. (Lower)—Spacious 1-rm. apt., artistically furnished, grand piano; cross ventilation; conveniences; references. GRam. 3-6683.

THE ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
Near The Mother Church
1-2 room suites; Pullman kitchen; newly decorated; long or short terms.
COM. 1484

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WATERTOWN, MASS., 287 School St.—4 rooms with bath, third floor; restricted; oil heat furnished; may be seen bet. 6-9 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Sutton Place—Share four rooms with womap; home atmosphere, maid; available June 1; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box L-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Well-furnished 2-room apartment, airy, elevators; near The Mother Church; reasonable. Box F-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

A REAL SPECIAL
'38 Ford Thrifty 60 Tudor
Black, Cream Trim, Heater, Defroster
Guaranteed $425.
SEE MR. SCHRAMM
HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Park Square, Boston HUBbard 7100

PACKARD SEDAN, 5 passenger, model 1400, color black, radio and heater, low mileage, privately owned; party leaving for California. Call Win. 1794-W (Winchester, Mass.).

CAMPS AND COTTAGE

NEWAGEN, ME.—New 6-room cottage, modern conven., private beach; season rental. C. H. STRATTON, 15 Grace St., Malden, Mass.

ON MOOSE POND, Bridgton, Maine—7-room furnished camp; bath, hot and cold water, fireplace; boat; good bathing; pine grove; month or season. MRS. LILLIE BIRD WHEELER, 63 Florence Avenue, Melrose, Mass.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BEAUTIFULLY designed Chinese rug with blue background, size 10 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 5 in.; worth conservatively $500 today, will sacrifice for $250; must be seen to be appreciated. Suite 1411, 515 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

CHORAL ROBES

COLLEGE—Choral or glee club gowns, black poplin, pleated, $4 each. LINDNER, 425-CM Seventh Ave., New York.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

WARREN, MASS., The Cutler Farm—Quiet, restful, restricted; fresh farm produce; large, airy rooms, all modern conveniences; a real vacation place; $12 weekly. RUTH M. CUTLER.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NEW camera and tripod, victrola, velvet box, carpet sweeper, 2 radiolas 25 model, 3 bookcases, kitchen clock, copper boiler, hammock, typewriter, 2 old style bureaus, 7 lamps, mahogany bedstead, mahogany dining table, mahogany empire sofa, 4 filing cases, 5 cane seat chairs, punch bowl, tea table, 3 mahogany looking glasses, Savage washing machine, 6 old clocks, 2 oil stoves, 3 panel looking glasses, copper loving cup, electric fan, 2 magazine racks, Victrotone, J. ABBOTT CLARK, 10 Bigelow St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. PROspect 2763-M.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ROSECLIFF COTTAGE, on Cape Cod Bay—Unsurpassed view of sea; safe swimming and sailing; cottage artistically and completely furnished; four bedrooms, two fireplaces; garage; long season rental, $1000; short season, $800. SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-waitress and some child care in suburban home; references. V-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

COUNSELOR (Christian Scientist) for arts and crafts, Elektor Academy, 169th St., Gothic Drive, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED NURSE between ages of 30 and 35 for Boys' Boarding School in East; must be student of Christian Science. Send references and photo. X-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

HUDSON, MASS.—Will share charming, comfortable home with paying guests; commuting distance from Boston. MRS. M. T. WHEELER, 109 Lincoln St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; good food; care if needed. LONgwood 9825.

MIAMI, FLA.—"Stillwaters" home for rest and study; attention if desired. Phone 3-4047. 1934 N. W. 35th St. MARY G. MARTIN.

SUBURBAN home for rest and study; care if required. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FINE furniture, rugs, art objects, silver, bought and sold. A. GARMISE, 55 West 45th, New York. Bryant 9-8479.

Pennsylvania Plans Fourth Of Restricted Fireworks

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Gov. Arthur H. James hopes to end with his pen the kind of patriotic celebration that so often ends in tragedy. He plans to sign a bill giving Pennsylvania a strict law against indiscriminate sales and use of fireworks.

Prevention or drastic reduction of Fourth of July accidents which took eight lives and injured hundreds in the State last year was foreseen by backers of the measure. Under the measure, fireworks are legal only in authorized, carefully-supervised public displays. Violators are liable to 90 days' imprisonment and $100 fines.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

HORSES FOR SALE

GREENWOOD, R. I.—7-room colonial, fireplace, tile kitchen, bath, lavette, 8 closets; occupied 10 months; price $5500; owners leaving state. Main Ave., corner Grandview, Greenwood 1398.

HYANNIS, MASS.
10 ROOM HOUSE. TEL. BROCKTON 3814-R—OWNER

NEWTON, MASS. bargain; new 6-room single, extra lavatory, playroom with fireplace; foreclosure; assessed $7500, price $6750. Call LAFayette 4348 (Boston) or GRAnite 7673 (Quincy).

VERMONT VILLAGE HOME, partly furnished, large lawn, flowers, asparagus, raspberry, strawberry beds, hot beds, on highway. Write Box H-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FURNISHED

CHESTNUT HILL, Brookline, Mass.—10-room modern home, opposite Christian Science Benevolent Association. Box D-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOLMES WASHBURN
Tailored slip covers, draperies designed; materials submitted. For appointments Jerome 7-6765, N. Y. C., 8.00 to 9.30 A. M.—6.30 to 8.00 P. M.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's attractive office for rent, outside waiting room. Tel. MU. 2-4586, Mon., Wed., Fri.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons, $20. 11 W. 42nd St., office 1960. Co. 5-5939 Tel.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Very attractive large front room with bath, newly decorated; desirable single rooms, spacious piazza, garage; excellent meals optional. M. BALDWIN, 21 Winchester St., Tel. LON. 9034.

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SIDNEY S. DURFEE Graduate of Perkins Institution 12 Royal St., Watertown Mass Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

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FOR CHURCHES business practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—5-room cottage in Lincolnville, Maine; not modern, but set on ½ acre of land below pleasant pasture, with trees it is a joy to watch in every season; well of unfailing water, view of quiet fields and hills and a bit of lake from the screened piazza, and neighbors on the adjoining farm you would be glad to know; price $750. Address 41 Sea St., Camden, Me.

FOR SALE
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
A well-appointed modern home in excellent restricted location; four bedrooms, including large master's bedroom, each with tiled bath and shower; maid's room and bath on first floor; hot water heat; two-car garage; three-fourths acre lot; shown by appointment. WELlesley 0268.

FOR SALE at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on high ground, neighborhood of trees and gardens, 9-room, well-built house; gas or oil heat; sun porch; lot 50x150; immediate possession; price $6500, mortgage $5000. WALTER V. DAVIS, 15 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
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ON CAPE COD

Dutch Colonial House, built 7 yrs. ago for owner, 6 rooms, sunporch, bath, extra lavatory on first floor, oak floors, cellar, hot water heat; double garage, 1½ acres, shade trees, shrubs; maid or chauffeur quarters; not far from Nauset Beach; should be seen to be appreciated. R. L. B., East Orleans, Mass. Box 38.

OWLS HEAD, MAINE, ON WEST SHORE
Penobscot Bay — 2 cottages, electricity; several sightly and pleasant lots; 6 miles from Rockland; fine roads. E. F. GINN, 97 Pitt St., Portland, Maine.

SCITUATE, MASS.—A beautiful old Cape Cod house, best residential section; 6 rooms, bath, automatic steam heat, all latest modern facilities; best of condition; garage, ½ acre of landscaped ground; to be sold at sacrificed price to settle estate; also 4-room furnished camp, garage, 4 acres high land overlooking large pond, stocked with fish; pond rights; price $1400; summer and year-round homes for sale and rent. F. A. CONROY. Call Scituate 335 W.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SHOULD like to hear from an energetic young man, preferably one with retail linen experience, who feels that he can approach the better residents of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, etc., territory with an unusual line of high class household linens; commission. R. W. R. POWELL, 730 Riverside Drive, New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

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Guest house of refinement and comfort, pleasant rooms, running water, excellent meals. Piazza Parking

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1753 Columbia Rd., Apt. 5—Cool, attractive room, well-cooked meals; private family; near church; reasonable. COlumbia 5807-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., Apt. 5—Attractive home-like room, newly furnished, extra large closet, running water, elevator. Com. 3125.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON—Well furnished rooms, walking distance of The Mother Church; parking. MRS. COOK, 78 Gainsboro; Com. 4917.

BOSTON—Transient rate $1-$1.50 daily; trains met when desired. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.; KEN. 4033.

BOSTON—Large, attractive single room with private bath in private home. Box F-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., 58 Fenway, Suite 8—Desirable rooms overlooking the Fenway; 4th floor; elevator. Comm. 2694.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 26 Abbottsford Rd.—Refined home, attractive rooms, $4.50 up; master chamber, private lavatory, privileges; garage. LON. 8590.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent or traveling guests; one with kitchenette; parking. Longwood 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Babcock St.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; twin beds; reasonable; parking. Lon. 8724.

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Adjacent World's Fair. Single, double, suite for men. Permanent. MRS. NELCAMP. Bo. 8-9826.

N. Y. C.—Two attractively furnished studio rooms, one with grand piano, kitchenette, private bath, porch overlooking garden; $10 and $15 weekly. THAYER, 139 East 52nd.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Pleasant rooms in comfortable home on ocean; fine view; convenient. LILLY, 11 Cliffside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Road N. W. (near 18 and Columbia Road)—Attractive single room. Adams 4574.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6; Bo. 8-2923 J.—Sunny double room, day or week, $1 per person; near transportation.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., 107-21 71st Ave.—Single, double, with twin beds; reasonable; for men. REIS, Bo. 8-8678.

N. Y. C.—Attractive and comfortable rooms for discriminating guests; convenient transportation to World's Fair. Gramercy 7-9786. Write Box B-19, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 141 East 71st St.—Two double connecting front rooms adjoining bath; double, single, running water. BU. 8-7671.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.)—Quiet, clean, bright rooms; single and double; reasonable. Apt. 56, CRAM.

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y., 197-12 118th Ave. KNORZ—1 double room, crib; 2 double rooms nearby; parking; privileges; $3 double; 30 min. World's Fair, Jones Beach, Laurelton 8-2555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN—Neither young nor old, desires position in the business field; good salesman and a hard worker. Box G-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COLLEGE girl seeks summer work June 12; governess, German tutoring; French, German, English stenography-correspondence; typewriter, driving license. Box E-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLORED woman to do day's work and laundry at home; outdoor drying; references. High. 7982, Roxbury, Mass.

COMPANION, housekeeper, governess; agreeable, refined, capable. Box G-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED young teacher desires position as companion, governess or tutor; excellent references. Box E-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Neat, intelligent colored girl, 2 mornings a week, good worker, permanent. Tillinghast 5-3031, N. Y. C.

LADY with deluxe Plymouth, 1938, desires position; companion, governess 1 or 2 children; travel. Ph. COM. 9115, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9, Boston, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED woman as working housekeeper or general worker; experienced; excellent references. G. E., 30 Benton Rd., Medford, Mass.

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Expert Operators Phone 21686

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

Loyola Davis
"The Little Dressmaker"
Creator of Styles Designing Alterations
LeRoy Hotel Lobby Floor Collins Ave. at 33 St. Phone 5-6411 Miami Beach Florida

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

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SMART CLOTHES
Frocks
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
Formal—Casual
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MRS. NELL HARTLEY MGR.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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Deal with Downs
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DUPONT PAINTS PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
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Rogers
Highest Standard of Work
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SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

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High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

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FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
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CREAMERY CO.
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WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Chance Beauty Salon
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
996 Peachtree Street
Balcony—Lane's Drug Store
HEMLOCK 3055

National Seafood Co., Inc.
CLYDE ALDRIDGE, Pres.
PRODUCE
SEAFOODS—MEATS
We Deliver
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Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Cl

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
We Deliver
Call HEMLOCK 2136
Night Phones De 7306—He 3791
GREEN FLORIST
2267 Peachtree Road Elizabeth Buckley

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

a distinctive place to eat
The MayAir
No. ONE Rhodes Center 11 A. M.-11 P. M.
72-74 FAIRLIE STREET
LUNCHEONS ONLY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

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FREE BROTHERS
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and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

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ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
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Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
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Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small; each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

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DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education French Trips Weekly Theatres All included Madame Roue 33 R Erlanger Paris

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Tehuis voor Christian Scientisten
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Tel. 55 35 35
The rate for room and meals is Fl: 3.50 a day and upwards

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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Dutchman, living at Amsterdam, is looking for a job in art branch or administration in Australia; has been attending colleges of State University of design for more than three years. Apply to C. WEGNER, Roemer Visscherstraat 31, Amsterdam-Z. Netherlands.

Europe

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NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
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Moderate Prices Goods Delivered.

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Situated in the most beautiful surroundings in Mols Hills.
Private bathing beach and houses. Free Garage. Full Pension during Season Kr. 8.- per day.
Really First Class Cuisine

AGNETE
Delicious Home Made Chocolates
Bredgade 43, Palae 2035
Mail Orders Filled

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
COPENHAGEN

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM
J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen Heinz en Kellogg's Producten
Overtoom 71 Tel. 81936 Beethovenstraat 29 Tel. 94837

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)
Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Auto- en Reisplaids

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9 hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

CH. DE LA ROSIÈRE
Violist Concertgebouworkest
Viool- en samenspelles
Amsterdam en Omstreken
Gerard Terborgstraat 28
(VIOLIN TEACHER)

Bloemenmagazijn "VIOLETTE"
Beethovenstraat 67 Amsterdam-Z.
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Steeds ruime keuze snijbloemen en aparte planten.
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Permanent Wave Manicure
Toilet-artikelen
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J. H. JANSSEN
GOUD, ZILVER EN UURWERKEN
GERO- EN PLEETZILVER
Ie Const. Huygensstr. 53-55
Amsterdam Telef. 82328

BOEKHANDEL JOH. GERNER
Engelsche Studie-boeken en plaatwerken
Overtoom 340 Tel. 80147 K. du Jardinstraat 78 Tel. 21775

ARNHEM—(Geld)
A. M. SMIT & ZN. Arnhem
53, BAKKERSTRAAT
Heeren Hoeden en Mode-Huis
Tel. 26.975 Men's Wear

THE HAGUE
MRS. L. Bekker
FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126

IGEN HULP & GEMAK
Prinsestr. 11
Levensmiddelen
Provisions
Tel.: 11 21 74 (5 lynen)

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Lamslagery
E. J. VAN WESSEL
Eerste inrichting voor het bereiden van WORST en VLEESCHWAREN
FRED. HENDRIKLAAN 70
TELEFOON 553634

G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Phone 330728-394544-339558

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
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Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
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Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

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Haute Couture—Modes
Paryche Diploma's
Mej: A. L. HEMMES.
ANTONIE HEINSIUSSTR: 21
den HAAG Tel: 551770

G. A. HESKES
Timmerfabriek "BREEDSTRAAT"
Loonzagery en Timmerfabriek
CARPENTER
Breedstraat 91—Den Haag Telefoon 110236

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Bonefaas
Batavia Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

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Established 1874
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The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
CHAPPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKENER ET CIE
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63

JAERMANN—Furniture
Simple and exclusive style
Best Workmanship
NAUENSTRASSE 37 (S B B)
Tel. 4.82.79

SCHAAD ET CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and branches
Cocoa, Chocolate—Tinned Goods

PRIVAT-HEIM
Elsy Müller-Teuber
bietet Alleinstehenden schönes Heim
Ruhige Lage. (Stadtnähe)
Bürgerliche Küche. Tel. 4.33.51
ARNOLD BÖCKLINSTRASSE 47
Accommodation offered.

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
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BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Beinheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

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Korsette und Büstenhalter
FRAU A. STEIGER, Gutenbergstr. 9
Corsets

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

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Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

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Zeughausgasse 18
(Sewing Machines)
Helvetia
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum
WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

BALLI-HUETE
Bern Neuengasse 41
Thun Balliz 42
Burgdorf Ruetschelengasse 8
(HATS)

Knives, Forks, and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
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Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

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Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
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ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Made to measure
Highly recommended
(Dressmaking)

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(Continued)

Modern
House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sports Articles at moderate prices at
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MARKTGASSE 28

All Sorts of BOOKS
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BUBENBERGPL. Berne

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Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

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IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 591
Coal—Wood—Benzine, etc.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser Parfumèrie
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Tel. 4.37.79

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Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches Throughout Bernese Oberland
When Visiting the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Fish and Chickens
A. MICHEL A.G.
Comestibles Tel. 140

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G. WÄCKERLIN
Centralplatz
SOUVENIRS STATIONERY
ETCHINGS OBJECTS OF ART

INTERLAKEN — Unterseen
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For Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Clothing
Also material for household use in well-known qualities from
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CHAUSSURES Keller-Corboz
Rue Pichard 13
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(Footwear)

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Tel. 2.97.48

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Ladies' Underwear
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Chaussures—Maroquinerie
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Grand choix de Jouets.
(Footwear, Shirts, Toys)

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DAS HAUS FÜR MUSIK THUN MARKTGASSE
MUSIC

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MALERMEISTER
Hochstrasse 28—Zürich 6—Tel. 2-93.49
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(Painter)

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.477 Tel. 37.036
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All Sport's Articles and Clothing
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Zürich, Rämistrasse 3, b/Bellevue

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Union of South Africa

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Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
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Telephone 2-5164

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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Daily Deliveries 96 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

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PTY. - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179-181 WEST ST. AND 164 SMITH ST., DURBAN
PHONE 28785
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PHONE 4189
Good Used Cars
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
● PETROL ● OILS

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily —Always
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Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums. Showroom, Tea Room, Kitchen Requisites
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Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS Phone 22230
(Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Bldgs. (Skyscraper)
330 West Street

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Our Motto:
"ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Orders taken for any
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Principals:—Miss Ivy Young
Miss Doreen Scott
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West Street Phone 26066

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Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities:—
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FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, Etc.
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We stock: Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8 Commercial Road (Opp. City Market)
Phone 22493

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Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

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"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
White's Sewing Machines
Johnson's Household Air Conditioners
Kenmore Electric Washing Machines
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SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Millner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
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Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

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for
Trucks Ford Cars
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CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On Bus Route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science Church.
Phone 24-2505.

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY PARLOURS
Latest Method of Permanent Waving
All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal St. (near Post Office)

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Selby Township P. O. Box 6785

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

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OF ELOFF ST.
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HANDBAGS and Synthetic Jewels
WALTER MANSIONS
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ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements under one roof.
We Specialise in Groceries and Provisions
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For Groceries and Provisions
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285, Church St. Phone 4110

PRETORIA
TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183, St. Andries Street, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

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YOU GET A GOOD DEAL at HENWOOD'S
China and Glass Ware — Builders' Hardware — Tools — Coal, Gas and Electric Stoves — Stewart Warner Refrigerators—Washing Machines.

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 169

Australia

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High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. J2847 Mrs CARLETON Proprietress

PRYCE and READ
Specializing in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers.
We cordially invite you to call
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

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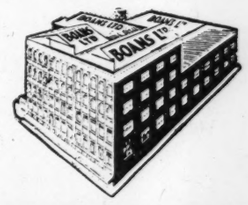
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley-Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

G. SWIFT
Painter and Decorator
Harding Street, Auchenflower, Brisbane, Australia
Phone Toowong 1307

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE


BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH
TAILORED WOOLLEN GOODS
Let us measure you for your next Woollen SUIT or CARDIGAN. Perfect Fittings.
Also HOSIERY REPAIRS done by Experts at lowest prices in Christchurch.
Call on us. We do all kinds of repair work for ladies.

DAINTY BLOUSE SHOP
683 COLOMBO STREET
(Same Entrance as Tossman, Furrier)
MARGARET FIDDIS Phone 41-052
Proprietress

ETHNES CAKE SHOP
HEREFORD COURT
Main Shop and Factory: 123A Cashel Street (opp. Ballantyne's)
Full Catering Service for Weddings and Parties
Decorated Cakes Sent Throughout New Zealand and Abroad
TELEPHONE: 33-478

The Herbert Shoe Co. Ltd.
Ladies' High-grade Shoes from the best English and American houses, including
LOTUS AND DELTA
In the Men's Dept. we have Florsheims, Crockett & Jones, Bostocks and all guaranteed makes.
For the children: Kiltie and Joiped Shoes
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

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FOR
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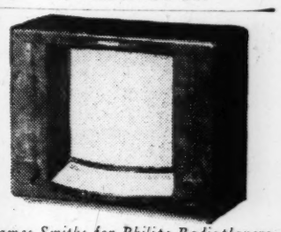
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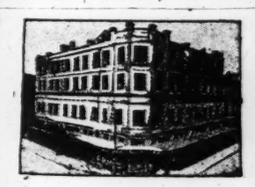
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Made to Measure

The big idea in transport in the right little, tight little island of Britain just now is right little, tight little automobiles.

Those who know Britain well may exclaim that this has been the big idea for some time. And they would be both right and

The Shape of Things to Come?

wrong. Right, because this country is already well known for baby autos; wrong, because British motor magnates with especially big ideas are now said to be planning specially little cars—extra specially little cars, "family cars," in fact, of five horsepower, capable of 70 miles on a gallon of gas!

This is the result of the budget, which increases the tax per horsepower from 15 shillings to 25, and means that many British motorists will no longer be able to afford to run even eight horsepower autos. The smallest "family" auto on the market now—"family" meaning a car into which four persons can, if they like, crowd—is an Italian model rated at six horsepower.

But there is an even smaller auto on the market in Britain. One which manages to get about with a motor of 1½ horsepower. This car is used mostly by a few firms which do business over a wide area with small-bulk goods, and by many other firms which paint their names on the tiny autos and reckon them as advertisements.

Private citizens who run such cars usually do so as a joke. But now the joke seems to be on them, and what was fun may become necessity.

Historic

Most ancient and historic buildings are nowadays preserved as museums, galleries, or show places. But C. E. of Stockholm writes to tell of an ancient building that is different.

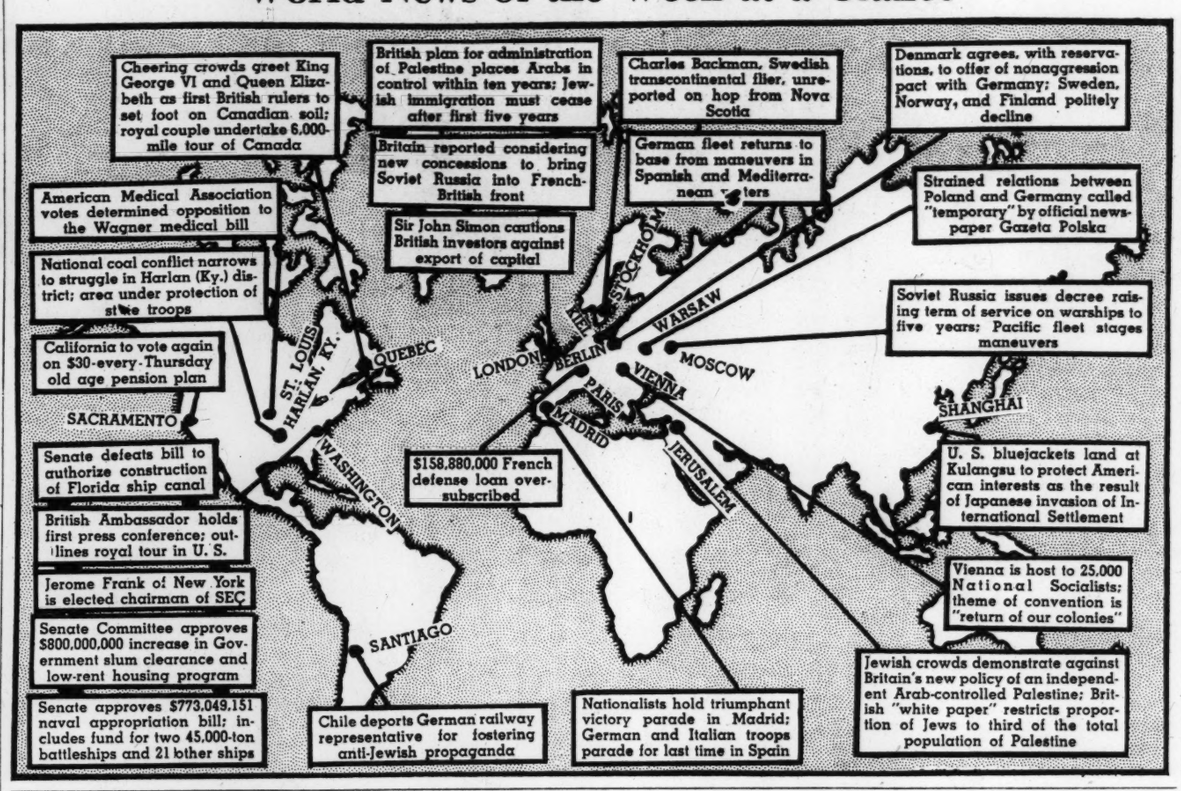
The visitor to Stockholm who takes a walk along the fashionable street called Strandvägen, C. E. says, will notice beside the Royal Dramatic Theater a strange building, three floors high, with small square-shuttered windows. If the porch is open and he looks into the yard, he will see at the far end a towerlike part with broad stone steps. Over the doorway the year 1580 is inscribed and on the wall a coat of arms with King Johan III's motto. It looks more like the stronghold of a knight in the Middle Ages than

The Royal "Cottage Loaf"

a city building.

And should the visitor happen to pass in the early morning, he will find all the shutters open and a strong smell of newly baked bread filling the street. Looking around he will not see a sign of a bakery. At least he can, but he does not know it. The ancient house itself is, in fact, the Crown bakery. The bread for the royal family was baked there in 1580 and it is baked there today. It is said to be the oldest bakery in the world still carrying on in the same place.—**J. A. M.**

World News of the Week at a Glance


Cheering crowds greet King George VI and Queen Elizabeth as first British rulers to set foot on Canadian soil; royal couple undertake 6,000-mile tour of Canada
British plan for administration of Palestine places Arabs in control within ten years; Jewish immigration must cease after first five years
Charles Backman, Swedish transcontinental flier, unreported on hop from Nova Scotia
Denmark agrees, with reservations, to offer of nonaggression pact with Germany; Sweden, Norway, and Finland politely decline
American Medical Association votes determined opposition to the Wagner medical bill
Britain reported considering new concessions to bring Soviet Russia into French-British front
German fleet returns to base from maneuvers in Spanish and Mediterranean waters
Strained relations between Poland and Germany called "temporary" by official newspaper Gazeta Polska
National coal conflict narrows to struggle in Harlan (Ky.) district; area under protection of state troops
Sir John Simon cautions British investors against export of capital
California to vote again on $30-every-Thursday old age pension plan
Soviet Russia issues decree raising term of service on warships to five years; Pacific fleet stages maneuvers
SACRAMENTO
ST. LOUIS
HARLAN, KY.
QUEBEC
LONDON
BERLIN
STOCKHOLM
WARSAW
MOSCOW
PARIS
MADRID
VIENNA
SHANGHAI
JERUSALEM
WASHINGTON
SANTIAGO
Senate defeats bill to authorize construction of Florida ship canal
$158,880,000 French defense loan oversubscribed
U. S. bluejackets land at Kulangsu to protect American interests as the result of Japanese invasion of International Settlement
British Ambassador holds first press conference; outlines royal tour in U. S.
Vienna is host to 25,000 National Socialists; theme of convention is "return of our colonies"
Jerome Frank of New York is elected chairman of SEC
Senate Committee approves $800,000,000 increase in Government slum clearance and low-rent housing program
Jewish crowds demonstrate against Britain's new policy of an independent Arab-controlled Palestine; British "white paper" restricts proportion of Jews to third of the total population of Palestine
Senate approves $773,049,151 naval appropriation bill; includes fund for two 45,000-ton battleships and 21 other ships
Chile deports German railway representative for fostering anti-Jewish propaganda
Nationalists hold triumphant victory parade in Madrid; German and Italian troops parade for last time in Spain

Monitor Movie Guide

The Gracie Allen Murder Case (Paramount) — The completely zany account of how Miss Allen by her gift of foolish chatter involved an innocent man in a murder case and then by the same gift helped to get him out of it. Philo Vance, S. S. Van Dine detective, of course appears, in the person of Warren William. Ellen Drew, Kent Taylor, Jed Prouty, Jerome Cowan, Donald McBride, H. B. Warner, William Demarest, Judith Barrett.—Adults and young people.

King of the Turf (United)—Conventional race track melodrama with the turfman father posing as crook to make unacknowledged jockey son return to mother. Adolphe Menjou, Roger Daniel, Dolores Costello, Walter Abel, Alan Dinehart, William Demarest.—Adults and young people.

Lucky Night (MGM)—Would-be romantic comedy, bogged down by confused standards and improbabilities; about an heiress, seeking to earn a living, and an irresponsible young man who meet on a park bench, win in a slot-machine with a stolen tip, get an automobile in a raffle, wake up after a champagne supper to find that they are married, try to work out their domestic problems, drift apart, and are reunited after another drinking scene between the young husband and his father-in-law. Myrna Loy, Robert Taylor, Joseph Allen, Henry O'Neill.—Adults only.

Rose of Washington Square (20th-Fox)—Mixture of music, romance, and melodrama, with Al Jolson and Alice Faye as a pair of rising entertainers singing such familiar songs as "Mammy" and "My Man," and with Tyrone Power as a young man, enamoured of the girl, who finds that crime does not pay. The elements in the plot do not mix too well. William Frawley, Joyce Compton, Hobart Cavanaugh, Moroni Olsen, and E. E. Clive.—Adults and young people.

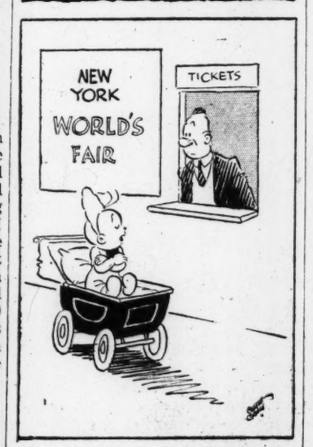
Sergeant Madden (MGM)—Wallace Beery as the dutiful Irish policeman who faces the painful task of combatting his own son, a gunman. Josef von Sternberg's forceful direction helps the story. Tom Brown, Alan Curtis, Laraine Day, Fay Holden.—Adults and young people.

Tell No Tales (MGM) — Melodrama about a managing editor who rescues a paper that was about to suspend by tracking down a ransom note and getting out an extra edition to tell about his adventures. Melvyn Douglas, Louise Platt, Gene Lockhart, Douglas Dumbrille, Florence George. — Adults and young people.

Boy Slaves (RKO)—Film about the evils of child labor in a turpentine camp, not for those who object to having brutality and misery called to their attention but likely to be applauded by advocates of more sociological emphasis on the screen. Anne Shirley, Roger Daniel, James McCallion.—Adults only.

Risky Business (Universal)—Melodrama about a radio columnist who seeks to unravel a kidnaping mystery, discovers the gang, lies to the chief culprit, shoots him down after the kidnaped girl is restored to safety, and is himself shot as he broadcasts his report to the radio audience. George Murphy, Dorothea Kent, Eduardo Ciannelli, Leon Ames.—Adults.

Little Chauncey



"If you don't give me a better place, I'll give my World's Fair business to California!"

Corn to Spare

The corn fields of the United States equal the total area of the British Isles and Portugal.

Daily Quotation

THE man who graduates today and stops learning tomorrow is uneducated the day after.—NEWTON D. BAKER.

In Lighter Vein

Scandalizing

A low type of humanity,
Is that undependable she
Who told the secret that I told her
To the chap who told it to me!

Patience

"Mother and Father think we ought to wait at least a month before getting married."

"I dislike these long engagements."

"So do I, John. But we have to give them enough time to find a larger apartment."

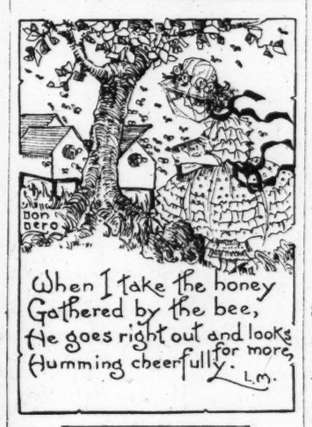
Modern Grandma

Uncle Ned: "Look, Grandma still wears a bustle!"

Nephew: "You're the back number, Uncle Ned. That's a parachute!"

"This time I'm going INFORMAL!"

Sunbonnet Sue



What Did They Eat?

Records reveal that Lucullus, a consul of ancient Rome, spent the equivalent of $10,000 for a single meal eaten only by Caesar, Pompey, and himself. And he left a $1,000 tip for the waiters.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *will give strength unto his people; the* LORD *will bless his people with peace.* —Ps. 29: 11.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Passing It Along

Singapore

Whenever a liner arrives in Singapore, it is met by a man who walks up the gangplank and around the ship, looking for destitute refugees.

Not very long ago he was fleeing from the Jewish persecutions, and when he got to Singapore a fellow passenger surprised him by giving him a pound note.

So, because by a Good Samaritan he was kept from starving until he found work, he hands on this kindness, and offers a pound note to any penniless refugee.

Pen Points for Peace

Avoid violence: put your faith in the ballot box—William Morris Hughes.

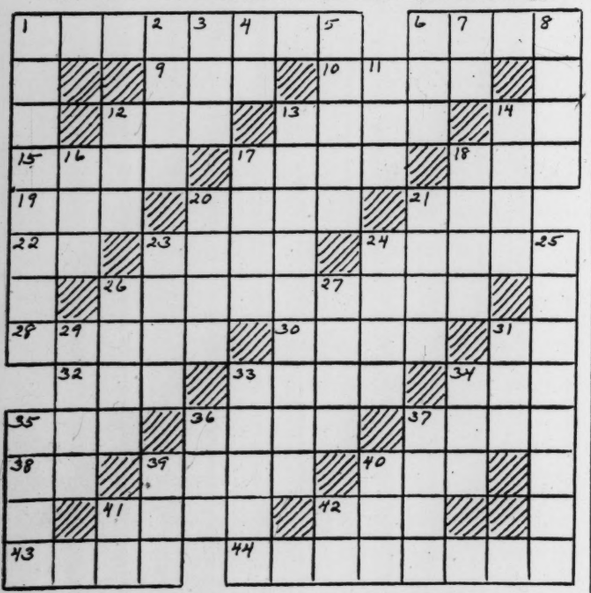
There is more safety in understanding, than in arms.—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, U. S. A.

Every method of preserving peace deserves consideration; every program for abolishing war should be investigated; every proposal for substituting law for war should be encouraged; any degree of internationalism is to be preferred to selfish nationalism.— William Floyd.

For the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest.—George Washington.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "The Barefoot Boy"?
6—What city of Soviet Russia, Asia, is on Irtish and Om rivers?
9—In cricket, a fall of wickets in quick succession is called what?
10—What is another name for the niggerfish?
12—Female of the moose is called what?
13—A fine whetstone is what?
14—Mountain (abbr.)
15—What color is formed by blending black and white?
17—What was Mme. Dudevant's pen name?
18—What instrument is used for spreading concrete?
19—Certain caterpillars spin what?
20—In baseball, the plate is called what?
21—What is another term for a rustic?
22—The extinct urus was what?
23—A derisive cry or shout is what?
24—How many oxen did Moses give to sons of Merari (Num. 7:8)?
26—Flesh of what bird was esteemed as food in Bible times?
28—What is an alluvial deposit at mouth of a river?
30—What animals were imported by Solomon?
31—What prefix signifies "from"?
32—Neon is what?
33—Who was fourteenth king of Judah?
34—Where is Malheur River (abbr.)?
35—Thornton Wilder wrote "The Bridge of San Luis ——"
36—How would you describe King Solomon?
37—The koala is also called what?
38—Who was father of Eliphal?
39—What is decorative covering around an electric lamp holder?
40—What city is mentioned in Joshua 11:2?
41—Who founded the City of Brotherly Love?
1—What is an affirmative vote?
2—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
44—What rulers are more powerful than kings?

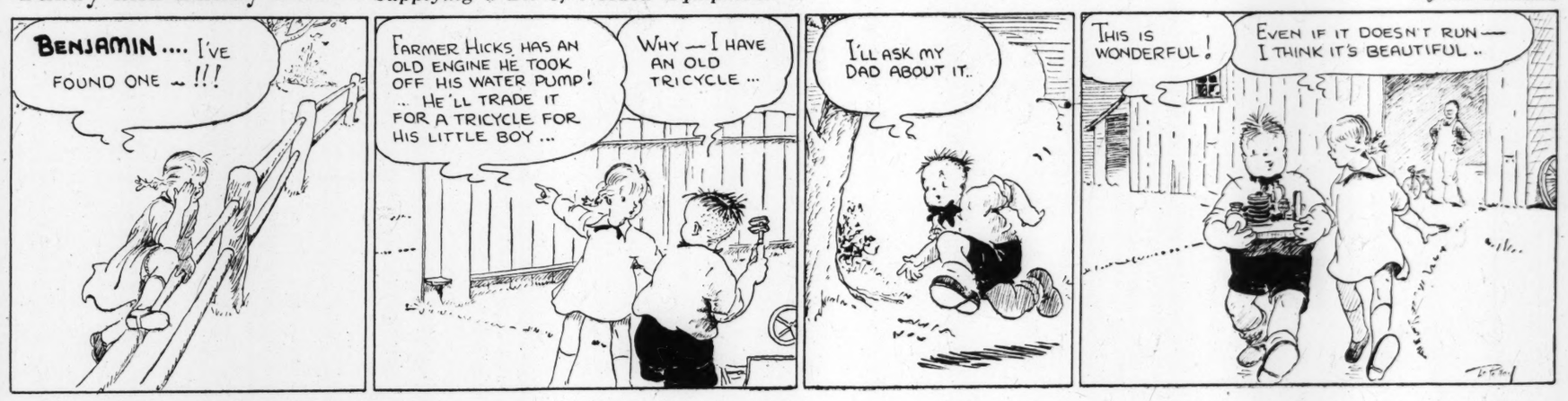
Down

1—Who was a famous English potter?
2—What city of N. Y. is on eastern bank of Hudson River?
3—What is coarse part of flax?
4—In speaking of Biblical Mephaath, what pronoun would you use?
5—What is a river of Switzerland and France?
6—Unity is what?
7—What State is west of Delaware (abbr.)?
8—What is a bird of the hawk family?
11—Where is Hyderabad (abbr.)?
12—What is driver's compartment on a motor truck?
13—What city of Michigan is completely surrounded by Detroit?
14—A caterpillar may become what?
16—What is singular of "reges"?
17—What black substance is formed by combustion?
18—What is an antonym of "small"?
20—A book of hours is called what?
21—What are the young of swine?
23—A toupee is an owl, wig, or hat—which (pl.)?
24—What British statesman was born in 1897?
25—What Roman emperor succeeded Augustus?
26—Would you play, sail, or wear a shawm?
27—What is a city of Perak, Federated Malay States?
29—What is a river flowing to the Elbe?
31—What is another name for the Altar?
33—What is a river of northern France?
34—How might a poet write "over"?
35—What is a city of Bulgaria on Danube River?
36—What is a pronounced swell of surface of the water?
37—What is a South African of Dutch or Huguenot descent?
39—In speaking of Biblical Reumah, what pronoun would you use?
40—Flowers of the toon yield what?
41—What is the sixteenth letter of Greek alphabet?
42—What prefix means "son of"?

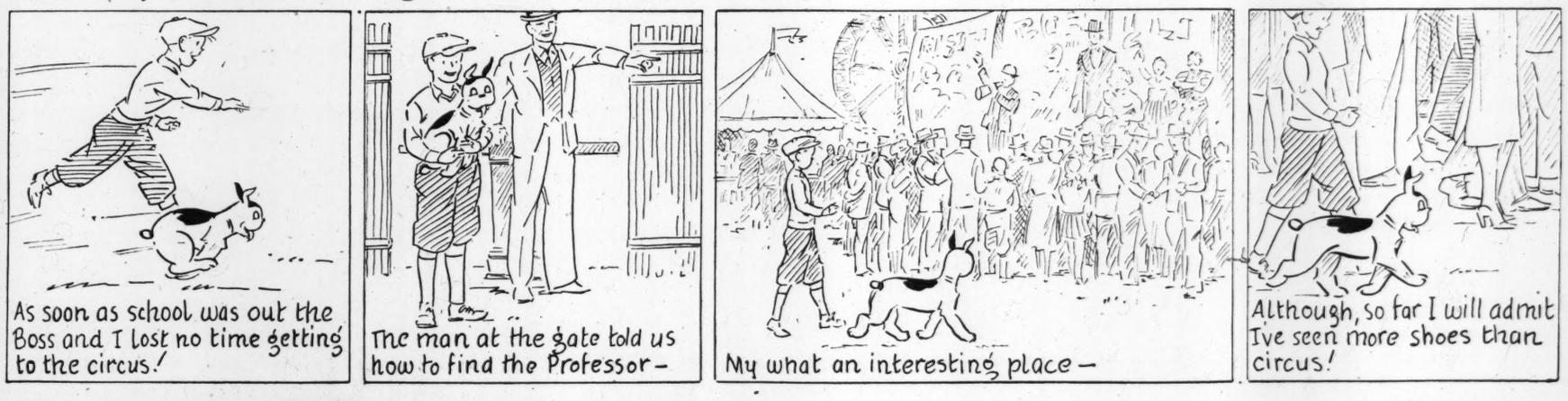
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Supplying a Bit of Needed Equipment*

By LE PELLEY

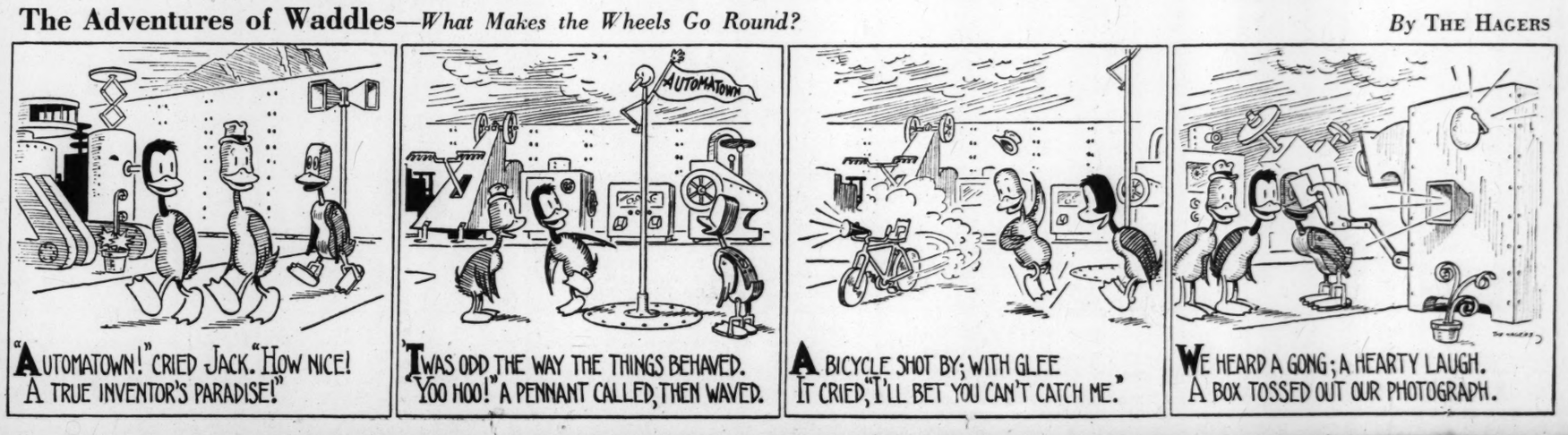

BENJAMIN.... I'VE FOUND ONE — !!!
FARMER HICKS HAS AN OLD ENGINE HE TOOK OFF HIS WATER PUMP! ... HE'LL TRADE IT FOR A TRICYCLE FOR HIS LITTLE BOY ...
WHY — I HAVE AN OLD TRICYCLE ...
I'LL ASK MY DAD ABOUT IT..
THIS IS WONDERFUL!
EVEN IF IT DOESN'T RUN — I THINK IT'S BEAUTIFUL ..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Circus—a Pup's-Eye View*


As soon as school was out the Boss and I lost no time getting to the circus!
The man at the gate told us how to find the Professor—
My what an interesting place—
Although, so far I will admit I've seen more shoes than circus!

The Adventures of Waddles—*What Makes the Wheels Go Round?*

By THE HAGERS


"AUTOMATOWN!" CRIED JACK. "HOW NICE! A TRUE INVENTOR'S PARADISE!"
'TWAS ODD THE WAY THE THINGS BEHAVED. "YOO HOO!" A PENNANT CALLED, THEN WAVED.
AUTOMATOWN
A BICYCLE SHOT BY; WITH GLEE IT CRIED, "I'LL BET YOU CAN'T CATCH ME."
WE HEARD A GONG; A HEARTY LAUGH. A BOX TOSSED OUT OUR PHOTOGRAPH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Palestine: Seeing the Problem Whole

That Jewish protests against the new British plan for Palestine were expected does not make these protests any the less moving. The Jews look upon this plan as ending one of the most inspiring chapters in Jewish history. Jewish enterprise in an unpromising land has reclaimed desert wastes and made them literally bloom as the rose. But deeper than this, it has revived for Jews the world over a morale which had been beset by racial discrimination and persecution.

Many Jews believe that nowhere but in Palestine could such regeneration have taken place. The attachment of the Jew to this homeland passes the understanding even of Jews themselves. It is an emotional attachment. Leading Jewish thinkers put it outside rationalism. But it stands as an important factor in the problem.

Against this background Jewish tenacity and articulateness where Palestine is concerned become readily understandable. Moreover, as the statement just issued by Dr. Solomon Goldman, Zionist leader, emphasizes, Jews feel they have legal rights in Palestine which are infringed by the British plan. To say, as Dr. Goldman does that this infringement takes place "for private advantage," however, is to overlook the complex condition of international interests at this moment. Dr. Goldman announces that his statement has the approval of Former Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis. But it is still to be questioned whether Mr. Brandeis would, with Dr. Goldman, actually urge the Jews to defy Britain.

After all, the Palestinian problem cannot be segregated from the bigger problem of which it really is a part, namely the struggle between the democratic and totalitarian states for advantageous world position. Palestine is one point among many at which Britain's position is threatened. And those who threaten it are also showing extreme antagonism toward the Jewish race. The British record of kindly interest in the Jewish problem goes back before the World War. As long ago as 1903 the British were engaged with projects designed to provide a homeland for Jews in which they could exercise self-government.

Today it is hard to see where this unfortunate people will find more sympathetic friends. It is harder still to see how Jews can afford to act in such a way as to embarrass Britain further while that nation is pressed by ideological opponents who are sworn enemies of the Jewish race. In Britain, it is worth noting, a movement is afoot to improve the new plan through legislation in Parliament. Jews may well consider whether they cannot best serve their own interests by exercising patience. Evidently the present effort at solution of the Palestine problem is none too satisfactory to the British themselves.

While Britain's problem has been to find a basis for justice as between Arab and Jew, the new plan for Palestine has been made necessary by these facts: (1) that no agreement has been possible between the two peoples and (2) that this is not a period in which Britain can go on trying indefinitely to find the common denominator of reconciliation. In a more stable world the imposition of such a plan on Palestine might have waited even longer than it has. In *this* world continuing uncertainty along an important Empire route could only invite pressures by the Rome-Berlin axis at other vital points.

The good work of Jews in Palestine need not be undone. The "ruination" of a people need not take place. A seeming setback today, if borne heroically and wisely, can be transformed into gains tomorrow—and more readily in a world where democratic ideals have succeeded than in one where frank promulgators of racial discrimination have profited from division among the forces of freedom and tolerance.

One Less Canal

Possibly the traditional visitor from Mars, thinking of the canals the astronomers describe on that planet, would not readily understand the importance which Americans attach to the Senate's defeat of the proposal to authorize the Florida ship canal. Such a project, which under some circumstances might conceivably be desirable, becomes—in view of the present size of the national debt—a test of economy and of fiscal soundness.

One observer, however, writes from Washington that the vote was considered significant "as a test of economy freed of the usual considerations in legislation involving group interests such as agriculture or veterans' interests." This is possibly very accurate but it is anything but an encouraging interpretation. Does the only reason the Florida ship canal failed lie in the fact that its sponsors failed to log-roll a big enough selfishly-interested backing behind it? Were considerations of prudence in the national interest merely incidental in reaching the decision? If so, American democracy and self-government are in a bad way. Is sound national economy to remain forever at the mercy of pressure groups or is patriotic citizenship capable of rising above grab-bag government to a consideration for the national stability and welfare? It must be perfectly clear which answer is needed.

The Responsible Press

There have been many complaints during the past year in Britain about real or supposed infringements of the liberty of the press, and serious anxiety lest the Government should attempt to influence if not censor the press, or further extend its powers under the Official Secrets Acts. There has been much controversy both about the position of the newspapers in wartime and their position today, when many of the dangers of war are already present. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, has done much to reassure working journalists by promising to amend the Official Secrets Acts, so that only in cases of dangerous leakage of information through espionage will journalists be subject to interrogation by the police.

But he went much further than that in defining the attitude of the Government to the press in general: "So far as peacetime is concerned, I am strongly opposed to censorship."

In a democracy there is only one proper attitude of the Government to the press—co-operation so far as possible in regard to news, and no coercion in regard to opinion. Even in wartime Sir Samuel Hoare would endeavor to preserve the same spirit. Then, as all admit, a censorship must be imposed to prevent the publication of news that would be helpful to an enemy. The Home Secretary is quite right when he says that it is best for the Government to take the leaders of the press into its confidence and appeal to their sense of patriotic responsibility. Public opinion during a war would not tolerate the dangerous abuses of the power of publicity.

Subject to that limitation the free publication of news inspires confidence in the nation. It tends to the maintenance of self-respect and high morale. A nation that is struggling to preserve democracy will need all the fortification that free democratic energy can provide. It is well that this should be so fully recognized and clearly stated.

Peace at 1-12th the Price

Can you imagine what it would mean to be told that the great nations of the world were preparing a $1,000,000,000 joint budget for the promotion of peace in 1940?

Think of the school pupils of all nations writing essays on how to maintain peace, with 200,000 first prizes of $250 each, 200,000 second prizes of $150 each, and 200,000 third prizes of $100 each! This $100,000,000 might inspire a resurgence of peace-thinking among the world's young people.

And suppose 200 leading advertising agencies throughout the world were each given $2,000,000 with which to present the advantages of peace through the world's press, radio, billboards, and so forth. Then imagine an annual fund of $500,000,000 available for research into ways of solving disputes among nations, for exchange of news, radio broadcasts and scholarships across boundaries and for support of institutions of conciliation and arbitration. Would not such a budget come close to assuring peace?

No, the plan hasn't been presented. But, whether fanciful or not, some such plan might suggest itself to many as they consider the estimate by the Bank for International Settlements that the world is spending for armament, not $1,000,000,000 a year, but $1,000,000,000 a month!

Do the hard-working, family-loving, clear-thinking citizens of the world really think that they are buying peace by spending $12,000,000,000 a year in preparing for war?

Or could not $11,000,000,000—omitting mention of thousands of lives—be saved for constructive purposes?

A Detroiter has patented a mattress made of rubber bands stretched on a frame. This ought to make it easier to bounce out of bed in the morning.

Money, Money, Money!

A Brazilian dancer has arrived to tour the United States, if possible, on twenty words. In New York she regaled the ship reporters with her new vocabulary, starting with, "I say money, money, money!" and running through "I say yes, no, hot dog, turkey sandwich, grape juice and okay" back to "Money, money, money."

Now it may be possible to get a great deal out of the United States with substantially that list of words. But the attempt rather suggests the way many persons are trying to get through life. We all have need of a mental vocabulary of interests broader than any one object, be it money, fame, position, pleasure or ease. It is true that money seems to command all of material services that others can do for us; but there are some things we must do for ourselves. And there are lots of interesting ideas in the language beyond "money, money, money."

The Bookshelf

Biography of Memphis

In a very interesting introduction to THE BIOGRAPHY OF A RIVER TOWN; Memphis: Its Heroic Age (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. $3.50) Gerald M. Capers, Jr., accuses American historians of neglecting local history. He argues that for a country as large as the United States sectional differences, peculiarities of physical feature, economic interest, and social and political ideals have not received the attention they should have from historians. He points out that cities provide an important approach to the study of sections. He recognizes, however, that if the biography of a city is to be more than discursive genealogical antiquarianism, it must be written with perspective, and concern for the relation of local to national history.

The story of the rise of Memphis from its foundation in 1819 by three proprietors, one of whom was Andrew Jackson, to 1900 is full of the interest one usually finds wherever the South's regard for the claims of living met the crackling vitality of the pioneer West. Beside it flowed the Mississippi River. From 1820 to 1840, it was a flatboat town infested by those Mississippi fire-eaters who gloried in their epithet of alligator-horse. That Salt River roarer Mike Finn's boast that he could "outrun, outhop, outjump, throw-down, drag out, and lick any man in the country" shouts the spirit of Memphis in her flatboat days.

Not until the steamboat and the railroad brought it the boom prosperity which attracted merchants and professional men from the Tidewater South and the older sections of the Southwest did the lusty, brawling infant become of age and respectable. Memphis never had an aristocracy like that of the Tidewater South or the planter aristocracy of West Tennessee. Its bourgeoisie lacked sufficient age, family background, and landed estates. Those who know the homogeneous Memphis of today, whose citizens, like those of the West generally, are Protestant and native-born American, will be surprised to learn that in 1860 thirty per cent of Memphis's population was foreign-born, though, of course, this was entirely normal for 1860 in the cities of the Mississippi Valley. Among the foreign-born Irish and Germans predominated.

Economically few Southern towns suffered as little from the Civil War as did Memphis. But socially the war and its aftermath of Reconstruction were catastrophic for Memphis, as for the South generally. Risen on the ruins of the old, the Memphis of today is a new city of the new South, whose past is a mythology, not a tradition.

Posing the local scene before the national one, using local instance to illuminate the national epic, Mr. Capers' compact study is a model of what the biography of a city should be. His book brilliantly substantiates his contention that an adequate biography of one of our key cities is likely to be more revealing of our national story than an adequate biography of even so important an American as, say, Theodore Roosevelt.

H. R.

Grateful for Small Favors

North . . South . . East . . West

Today's Boys and Tomorrow's

By Frank L. Perrin

We are inclined to forget, either in our haste or because of a careless indifference, how quickly and how definitely the scene changes and the burden of responsibility shifts from one generation to another. In New York City, a day or two ago, the Boys' Clubs of America celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of the founding of the organization nationally. Distinguished speakers addressed the youthful delegates assembled, and over the air their message of good will and wise counsel was carried to numberless listeners. Former President Herbert Hoover, who presided, and who was re-elected head of the organization, spoke briefly, as did David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, director of Boys' Town in Nebraska.

There was no dearth of advice and wise counsel in the eloquent speeches delivered. There is never a lack of these, it is observed. The point to be emphasized, if it will bear the special emphasis desired, is that it has been discovered that the boys who have long remained under the influence of these clubs have learned to listen to and heed the advice offered. The record of accomplishment of the graduates and undergraduates of the clubs is accepted as convincing evidence that under properly conceived and wisely directed influences even the youth of today, against whom so many disquieting charges of overt acts of omission and commission have been made, can be induced to stop, look, and listen.

* * *

The Boys' Clubs of America, at the close of the thirty-third year since their inception, claim an active membership of 284,216. It was not announced how many had been graduated, and of course it was not attempted to disclose the measure of accomplishment of those who have taken out into the world the lessons learned. But it is agreed, without specific proof or citation, that the influence of the clubs has been felt in all the activities in which the boys who have grown into manhood have engaged. It could not be otherwise.

If this influence, however, has not been patent, if the precepts of industry, good sportsmanship and individual honesty have not been perceptibly reflected in the lives of the boys who have been sheltered, encouraged, and in some degree disciplined through the work and activities of the clubs, all the eloquent words of commendation and congratulations spoken at the annual gathering count for less than nothing. "By their works ye shall know them." That is as reasonable a specification today as in the day when the words were first uttered.

* * *

So that the record may be perfectly clear, let those who have told us of the accomplishments of the organization during more than a third of a century present to an entirely sympathetic and unbiased audience of Americans the convincing proof, through exhibits, of their claim. One of the distinguished speakers declared, and perhaps rightly, that the most valuable asset of the nation today is its youth. They are to be the captains and the crew of the tomorrows. That he might inpress the measure and importance of this responsibility upon the boys themselves, he charged that their elders, the men and women now upon the stage of action, have rather made a mess of things. But it is they, after all, who are attempting to teach and direct, and it is they who blushingly boast of what they have accomplished and are accomplishing in training and disciplining the men of tomorrow.

A reasonable requirement, it may be, and a convincing experiment withal would be to invite the responsible directors and officers of the clubs to produce from the ranks those who, after "commencement," have achieved, privately or publicly, in industry or commerce, in education, in invention, in research, in the pulpit or in public office, more worthy things than have been accomplished by those upon whose heads and shoulders the speaker would lay the blame for admitted failures.

There is no dividing line of years between youth and maturity which can separate the men and women of the world into classes or factions. The responsibilities we assume or accept are the responsibilities of all. The source of our knowledge and understanding is not changed either with years or generations.

Speculation, Repudiations and Leisure Hours

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter from Edinburgh with an appended list of Southern States and the debts repudiated in amounts equaling £61,000,000, and offered in extenuation of lapses of Great Britain, are obviously sums advanced by that nation to Southern States to carry on the war of rebellion against the United States. If this country undertook to finance a war of rebellion by Ireland against Great Britain and lost, I do not think we would hope to collect that debt from Great Britain.

The Government of Great Britain inspired and encouraged the South by advancing loans to carry on a war of rebellion. Their investment was in the industry that the institution of slavery was based upon, namely, cotton. Although England had herself abolished slavery in her colonies, yet she was induced to perpetuate that institution in the United States in order to secure the control of cotton and to assure the continued flow of that staple to her mills, which is precisely what is motivating the totalitarian states in their seizure of new colonies.

If the allies whose war we financed had lost their sovereignty we wouldn't expect to collect. Furthermore, every State, county and municipality in the United States has a limit to which its credit may be pledged. If Alabama or any other Southern State pledged their credit to the extent of $38,000,000 such a pledge was of doubtful validity, and so highly speculative that its repudiation should not surprise if the adventure failed.

Chicago — WILLIAM NEWTON JOHNSON

"Debt Repudiations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue a letter writer refers to the debt of $14,562,867 recently marked as "paid-in-full" by West Virginia, as reported in the Monitor of March 15 last. He expresses some disappointment that this is apparently not the debt figuring in a list of estimated unpaid state debts contained in an article that appeared in the North American Review in (August) 1884.

The Annual Report for 1919 of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London, however, shows that the 20-year 3½ per cent bonds issued that year in the above amount by West Virginia were given in settlement of her unpaid share of the Virginian debt contracted prior to 1861 and owed to British and American investors.

The item of £14,445,000 given in sterling by your correspondent is altogether incorrect as applied to West Virginia. It apparently corresponds to the concluding item of the estimates in the "North American Review" article, namely, $72,220,000, alleged to be the amount, including all interest, owed by "Virginia and West Virginia," not by West Virginia only. Virginia completed the settlement of her share of the old debt in 1892.

With the exception of the repudiated bonds of Mississippi and Florida, which were sold to investors on the London and Amsterdam markets, the other bonds referred to were mostly purchased in this country.

E. F. BARRY

Boston, Mass.

"After Working Hours"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many Americans appreciate the order in authoritarian countries without being fully aware of the extent to which an individual's life is regulated. The weekly schedule of off-time activities of German printers, as reprinted in the Typographical Journal (Indianapolis, Ind.) is one instance of how in dictatorships an individual's leisure time must become his Government's time:

Monday (after working hours): Works fire brigade exercises.

Tuesday (after working hours): Musketry drill.

Wednesday (after working hours): First-aid drill and gas mask tests.

Thursday (before working hours): March with full equipment, beginning at 4:30 a. m.

Friday (after working hours): Theoretical instruction.

Saturday (after working hours): Works meeting.

Attendance at all these meetings is compulsory.

B. G.

Lexington, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

The Meaning of Mexico's May Day

By Betty Kirk

MEXICO CITY

Triumphant and significant was the celebration of May Day in Mexico in what was perhaps the biggest show of labor's strength on the American continent. Occurring at a time when there is a concerted drive against labor organizations by the rightist opposition, and immediately following riots and bloodshed between labor groups, it served as an impressive reminder of the extent of labor's strength.

The day was celebrated by union organizations throughout Mexico with parades and sports festivals in which laborers and farmers joined. President Cardenas, on tour of the northern states, reviewed the celebration at Saltillo, Coahuila, and at the sports competition which followed, in which 400 men and women took part, urged Mexico's youth to increase their participation in sports as a road to health and discipline.

The biggest and most important demonstration of the day took place in Mexico City, where an estimated 50,000 workers paraded before the National Palace on the Plaza de la Constitucion. They were reviewed by Cabinet Ministers and labor leaders from the balcony of the Palace and in commemoration of the day the banners of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) were hung across the front of the Palace.

The marchers were chiefly members of the C. T. M., of the Union of Civil Service Employees, and of affiliated farm unions. It required four hours for them to pass in review, circling about the Plaza, and all observers commented upon the excellent organization which permitted them to enter and leave the square with precision and dispatch.

Chief comment was reserved for the militarized battalions, excellently uniformed and trained, and composed of both men and women. There were fifty-nine battalions, numbering 20,237 men and women, of which forty-two were affiliated with the C. T. M. and seventeen with the Civil Service Union. It was conspicuous that the militarized workers carried only the national flag, while the non-militarized workers carried the red flag of the proletariat.

To grasp the significance of this whole development, it is only necessary to recall that as recently as three years ago the average Mexican parade was a slipshod and disorganized affair which betrayed complete lack of discipline, no matter how much enthusiasm was shown. Even by comparison with the non-militarized workers, the trained brigades of today were impressive for their co-ordination and precision.

Presentation of this group to the Mexican public has a double significance. On the social side it means that the Mexican laboring class is receiving excellent physical training at the hands of Army officers who are detailed to instruct them. This training occurs in the early morning hours and after work in the evening, and small detachments may be seen drilling in public squares all over Mexico City.

The political aspect is more important and means, briefly, that Mexican labor means business in combatting the current rightist movement and preserving the gains which it has made. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the C. T. M., said recently that Mexican labor would not be caught napping, as labor was in Spain at the outbreak of the Revolution, and confirmation of his statement is found in the more than 20,000 who revealed their readiness during the May Day parade.

Significant comment was made following the parade by Gen. Sebastien Barriguete, commander of a local division. "The organized workers corps," he said, "have demonstrated that they are prepared to meet any emergency, if the nation needs their services. We should be satisfied that they are ready to co-operate with the Army, if their services are required."

Accent was given to the importance of these comments by the events occurring the day before the parade, when a riot between opposition labor groups resulted in shooting and clubbing. The clash came after a meeting of the "Purging Committee of the C. T. M.," a rightist labor organization which has been trying to smash the solidarity of the C. T. M. through written and verbal attacks.

The most disorderly event of the celebration was the seizure of the German flag, hanging before a German electrical company, and stoning of the windows of the store. The flag, which is reported to have been torn down by Communists, was carried before the National Palace and there burned. Inflammatory posters caricaturing Hitler, Mussolini, Emperor Hirohito, Franco and rightist Mexican leaders were also carried during the parade.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, leader of the C. T. M., engineered the well-organized show of Labor's strength. The main result of it will perhaps be to give pause to the rightist opposition, which has been attacking the Cardenas Government and its sponsorship of the labor movement, for it is now apparent that in labor General Cardenas has a powerful and prepared ally.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Dictators Come and Go"

We learn from a Moscow dispatch that . . . Communism is having a hard time killing the gardening instinct and the proprietarial instinct which seems to go with it. Pravda, the Communist Party mouthpiece, complains that many residents on co-operative farms are giving altogether too much attention to the vegetables on their own little plots and altogether too little attention to their duties in the communal fields. Some try to enlarge their plots. Some try to get two cows, whereas the regulations say one is plenty.

Systems may change, governments rise and fall, dictators come and go. Human society may be, in fact, repeatedly stood on its ear and made to seem to like it. But Pravda may as well realize now as later that the man who likes to raise his own vegetables in his own soil and the woman who likes to raise her own flowers will be here after Marx, Lenin, and Stalin are forgotten.

—*New York Times.*